PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,381.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLE'S
CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 3-30 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
11th Apr.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	....
30th „	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	......	....
13th „	PENINSULAR	5291	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	......	....
27th „	PENINSULAR	5291	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	......	....
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5291	......	....
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	.. ..	12th April,
YEBOSHI MARU	..	B. Kon	11th April	22nd April.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	23rd April	5th May.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	7th May	19th May.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	1st May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	..	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 13th Apr.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 9th Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 10th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Apr., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, *Karachi*, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerr, Koweit and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,208 tons, sailing on or about 11th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1908.
• PERSIA	5895	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

• Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE,
are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5095	N. Chersich	24th Apr, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	11th April 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,031	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.OsborneR.N.R.	5,124	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 625
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
•REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	17th April

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

• Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore,
Lahore,
Amritsar,

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Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,

Newera-Eliya,
Camp Aden,
Steamer Point-Aden,
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung
Chefoo
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Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London

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Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
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Osaka
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituent the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles		
	6-cylinder Napier car... ...	£ 60 11 10½
	4-cylinder British car	£156 16 8
	6-cylinder Foreign car	£136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best *i.e.* over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
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BLUE LABEL	1 Re.	per pound tin.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
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Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "RAUENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 7TH APRIL, 1908.

S. S. "WALTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 6th April, 1908.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 6 P. M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1908, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIBERS and intending Subscribers are informed that all Subscriptions towards the abovenamed Memorial can be paid either to the Bank of Bombay or to the Undersigned.

JAMES MACDONALD,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
D. E. WACHA,
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"TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON."

THE last date of entry for the Musical Knowledge Examination is THURSDAY, April 9th, 1908. For particulars apply to—

EDGAR FAULKNER,
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NOTICE.

ON and from 1st April next, THE EMPIRE TRADING COMPANY will sever their connection with the TALKING MACHINE Co. (The Gramophone Hall), but will continue their business as Exporters and Importers and General Commission Agents. This is by mutual arrangement by the aforesaid parties.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.

THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Nawab of Cambay Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (B T.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for REMOVAL, the following Buildings in the compound of St. George's Hospital, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1908, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time).

1. Male Ward, with porch, lately used as a Female Ward.
2. Old Cook House for Male Ward now converted into a Store Room.
3. Latrines and Wash Room for old Male Ward.
4. Old Female Ward, with porch.
5. Latrines and Wash Room for Female Ward.
6. Cook Room for Female Ward and Matrons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Storekeeper, Executive Engineer Presidency.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

BOMBAY, 23RD MARCH, 1908.

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GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.

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Come at once or you will lose this splendid chance of securing a profitable bargain.

HEAPS OF BARGAINS,
ASTOUNDING PRICES:
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OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The Magistrate's Own Case. By Baron Palle Rosenkrantz.
A New Cinderella. By Fred Whishaw.
The Scourge. By Warrington Dawson.
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OF THE
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH.
By Universal Request.
Repetition of the Success of the Season.

THE WALLS OF JERICHO.

WED. 8th April—OLD HEIDELBERG.
THU. 9th April—"EAST LYNNE."
FRI. 10th April—"THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S"
SAT. 11th April—THE SILVER KING.
MON. 13th April—ALICE SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
TUE. 14th April—BEAUTY AND THE BARGE.
WED. 15th April—PETER'S MOTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—The Bandmann Comedy Company will positively leave Bombay on Thursday, April 16th for Egypt and London where the present Company will disband.

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AND EVERY NIGHT,
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And an EXTRA SHOW EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.

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6th Entire Grand Change of Programme
OF

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

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GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY.
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First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9-30 to 11.

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EVERY SATURDAY.
EVERY SATURDAY THIRD SHOW,
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We Lead. Those who are imitating are always behind.

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L. WENZEL,
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A very large Assortment of most Powerful and Elegant

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.

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MOTOR GOGGLES.

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PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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HOW to ECONOMISE.—Reduce your Gharry hire by investing in a Bicycle. HILL SAWYER and Co., Medows Street, have received a large consignment of BRITISH BUILT CYCLES which they offer for Rs. 90. Address, Medows Street, Bombay.

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THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
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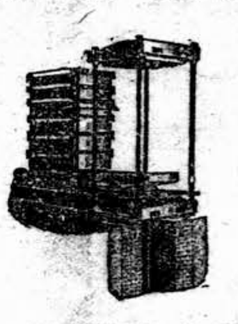

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Yearly.	Rs. 12	Rs. 13
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

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Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

◆

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 6.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 37,500	London	Caledonia	Chartered Bank
40 Bars Silver ..	75,917			
1 Box Sovs	151	Aden	do	H J M Mosa
Gold Coins..	4,050			
1 Case Gold Coins	17,409	Marseilles	Egypt	N Foolchand Javeri
1 Package Rs.	1 601	Mangrole	Satrunji	G Casam Latiff
8 Bundles Rs ..	16,500	Abbas	C Craft	H E H Allana
21 Packages Sovs	95,505	Jeddah	Hoseinee	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins..	36,526			
Rupees.....	18,097			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [6TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...	3 per cent. from	19th March.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent. „	26th „
Bank of Bombay......	7 per cent. „	26th „
Bank of Madras	9 per cent. „	11th Feb.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 49 1-2 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T.T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank Bills, the credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3rd instant. Some Banks would not buy under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3rd instant as there are indications that Discount rates in London are again hardening. In any case Bills are very scarce and if rates advance it will not be because of any plethoric supply of merchants paper. On the other hand the Government are said to be prepared to sell a further £500,000 on London this week at 1s. 4 29-32d. on demand so that further weakness is unlikely for the present. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	168
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187

Government Paper.

The Market opened to-day at 96 7-16 for cash and the settlement and closes 1-16 higher. There is very little business passing in this market, and quotations are mostly maintained by strong advices from Calcutta. The telegraph service is still very inefficient but when late in the day it became known that Calcutta Market was firm at 96 11-16 ready and 96 3-4 for delivery forward in a month this market responded moderately and closed with buyers at the following quotations :

Cash	Rs. 96·8
1st Settlement...	„ 96·8

Bullion :—

On Saturday bar silver in London closed unchanged at 25 7-16 ready and 25 9-16 for delivery forward in two months. There is no alteration in the New York rate at 55 1-8 locally the Market is quiet and quotations have fallen 1-8 to 3-16 since morning and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Market is quiet but steady with little change in prices. There is some enquiry from exporters for fine M. G. Bengal May delivery but little actual business has resulted. In the bazaar there is practically nothing doing. Khangaum, Akola for May is easier.

For ready cotton there was a small enquiry at Colaba, but in spite of the paucity of demand holders are not inclined to reduce rates, and remain firm.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery May
Fine M. G. Broach ...	263	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	218	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	211	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	207/8	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	207	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	200	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	199/200	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	„
Good Westerns ...	222/3	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	243	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	10,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
5·37	5·37	5·38	5·35	5·32
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
5·25	5·19	5·17	5·16
—02	—03	—02	—02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is again firmer and speculators are operating. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.
May	„ 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The Market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ap.-May	Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat ...	„ 10 5 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are unchanged and the market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

Muggy...	Rs. 54 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 57 0 0

Poppyseed :—

The Market is firmer with more doing. We quote :—

April-May	Rs. 11 5 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready...	Rs. 32 0 0
May	„ 32 4 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 4 0

Tone—Firmer.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 10 0

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts— Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 6 3 6 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,961	bales.
Wheat	2,918	cwts.
Linseed	7,508	„
Rapeseed	9,810	„
Gingellyseed	1,720	„
Poppyseed	646	„
Groundnuts	1,205	„
Castorseed	4,858	„
Rice	85,238	„
Myrabollams	6,573	„
Cottonseed	11,008	„
Mowraseed	nil	
Gram	960	„
Jowari	1,169	„
Maize	nil	

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

◆

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co., write on the Yarn Market Report, from Hongkong on March 20th as follows:—

Our last report was dated the 6th inst.

The healthy tone in the yarn market noted in the two preceding circulars has been maintained, thanks to the firmness in the demand originating from the consuming districts. The scarcity of rice in some districts unfortunately has a retarding effect on the market which would otherwise have been far more active than it is to-day. Relief measures in Canton, after those carried out with so much success last year, are being again concerted in that city, and it is fully expected that the dearness in the staple commodity of the Chinese will not attain such proportions as to materially cripple the purchasing power of the natives for the other necessaries of life. For this reason the outlook in the yarn market is promising.

Business during the past fortnight has been effected on a satisfactory basis at quotations in most cases on a par with those ruling at date of last report; while some selected threads have fetched a shade better prices here and there. Clearances have proceeded satisfactorily and with the small importations stocks in first hands are gradually being worked off.

Towards the end of the fortnight merchants in yarn received rude awakening in the discloser made in the columns of the "Hongkong Telegraph," of the 17th inst, of certain questionable methods which the Japanese are adopting in the yarn trade. That journal devotes a special article to this latest attempt of our trade rivals to usurp the position which had been created by the industry, energy and integrity of Indian merchants in a branch of trade which ranks second in importance in the commercial statistics of Hongkong. In the article in question the writer observes that "It may be remembered that a couple of months ago the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association sought to introduce what was tantamount to a lottery scheme into Shanghai by which the promoters expected that the huge accumulated stocks of yarn in Japan would be worked off and a better condition of things brought about so far as they were concerned. It would appear that the Consular Body in the northern settlement saw through the move and objected to the lottery being permitted in its original form. The promoters of the lottery proposed to award hundreds of prizes to the holders of ticket issued by the Association. In order to defeat the municipal laws of Shangai the Japanese very astutely offered payment of the prizes in yarn instead of money and in pursuance of these new tactics they caused the issue through their agents at the various ports where yarn is sold in considerable quantities of a large number of leaflets, in Chinese, describing the charactor of their new lottery scheme. A literal translation of that circular is reproduced in another column. A perusal of this prospectus will convince any one that the scheme in question is nothing more or less than a gamble pure and simple. The drawings are to take place every other month at Shanghai and the value of the prizes offered will amount to Y 50,000, the prizes being divided into 2,213 gifts. The first prize will be of the value of Y10,000, while there are two prizes of Y3,000, ten prizes of Y500, thirty prizes of Y125, and one hundred prizes of Y 62½ and one thousand nine hundred prizes of Y10, each. The holders of tickets which have not drawn a prize will be entitled to receive sets of picture post-cards, so that in reality those who take advantage of the offer are sure to participate in some degree it being a case of all prizes and no blanks.

"There is nothing specific in the Hongkong Gambling Ordinance to prevent the introduction of the yarn tickets or coupons, as the Japanese may term them, into the bale which are sold in Hongkong from and after the first of March. But the whole object of the Japan Cotton Spinner's Association is to appeal to the gambling instinct of the Chinese with a view of relieving the yarn traders and manufacturers in Japan by ridding them of the congested state of the stock in the market and clearing away the enormous accumulations in their hands."

By courtesy of the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph" we are enabled to reproduce, in the form of a supplement to this circular, the translation of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association's Lottery Scheme.

Following the Japanese exposure the manager, Mr. S. D. Setna, made an appointment with Mr. E. Shellim, the managing partner in Hongkong of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co, Ld., recently elected representative of Bombay merchants on the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and urged the advisability of concerted action and vigorous representations with a view of neutralising the Japanese endeavours to oust the Indian yarn from the China market.

No. 20s.—A fair business was done in selected threads at last mail's prices.

No. 16s.—Only one chop changed hands at current quotations.

No. 12s.—A moderate business transpired in selected threads.

No. 10s.—Ruled steady at quotations.

No. 8s.—Remains neglected.

No. 6s.—Trifle sales at last rates.

Market closes steady.

Arrivals:—Per steamers "Pooksang, Kumsang" and "Japan" (from Calcutta), and "Capri, Tootmi Maru" and "Persia" (from Bombay) of about 8,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 23,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 22,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India	T. T. at Rs. 141¼ per cent.	
„	Demand „ 142	
London	T. T. „ Sh. 1.10¼½.=$	
„	Demand „ „ 1.109/16d.=$	
Shanghai	„ Tls. 74 3/8=$100.	
Silver....................	„ 25 5/8d. per oz.	

SHANGHAI

The same Firm reports from Shanghai March 21:—

Since we issued our last report the Indian yarn market has been a little quiet. This undesirable state of the market has been mainly due to a sudden demand for the local yarn, which, on account of its cheapness and finer quality, was preferred by the Chinese to the Indian yarn. The total business, done during the interval, amount to about 2,800 bales, a greater portion of which consisted of Nos. 12s. and 20s. and was taken by Szechuen and the River Ports. Szechuen also bought a large number of bales from Chinese middlemen who seemed very anxious, to realise their stock at prices much lower than those demanded by the importers. A decline of Tl. 1 to 2 in No. 10s., the stock of which is comparatively large, brought in moderate inquiry from the Northern Ports. Tientsin bought small parcels from Chinese holders at easier rates. No. 12s. and No. 20s. enjoyed almost equal attention, about 1,000 bales of the former and 1,100 of the latter being sold at a reduction of Tl. ½ to 1 per bale. Clearances were on the whole highly satisfactory. The tone of the market at the close is quiet.

No. 10s. Szechuen bought most of this count. Newchwang, Tientsin and Kiaochow also purchased small lots. About 500 bales were sold.

No. 12s. There were good demand for this count, about 1,000 bales of which was a bought by Kiukiang, Chinkiang, and Kiaochow.

No. 16s. Kiukiang and Chinkiang took about 200 bales.

No. 20s. This count received most attention from Szechuen. Kiukiang and Hankow each bought a small quantity. About 1,100 bales changed hands.

Total sales of India yarn during the fortnight about 2,800 bales.

Arrivals of India yarn during the fortnight about 8,248 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about 55,500 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about 20,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T. T, Rs. 189 3-4	Per Tls. 100	
„ Hongkong	„ Tls. 75	per dlrs 100	
„ London	„ 2s. 6 1-4d.	Per Tl.	

GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

The following are further Gold Mine returns for last month—Dharwar reef, 1,150 tons ore yielded 590 ozs. gold, compared with 581 ozs. in February; average value of tailings for the month, 4 dwts. These are being accumulated for later treatment. The erection of five additional head stamps was completed, at the end of March last; these are now running. Balaghat, 4,650 tons of quartz crushed, yielded 2,247 ozs. of gold; 4,368 tons of tailings cyanided, yielded 325 ozs., making a total of 2,572, compared with 2,572 ounces in February and 2,639 ounces in January last.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 4th April, 1908, as compared with the statement of 28th March. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 28. Rs.	April 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,21,550	43,90,790
Public Deposits at Branches	1,01,37,705	84,71,957
Other Deposits	8,40,63,294	8,02,78,909
Post Bills	16,474	15,531
Sundries	21,27,628	22,23,406
Rs.	12,04,66,651	11,50,80,593
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,30,58,676	1,31,50,594
Other authorised Securities	21,49,068	20,39,603
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,76,21,071	2,55,43,495
Loans do. do. do.	2,22,94,638	2,18,30,695
Bills discounted and purchased	2,03,52,928	2,11,00,776
Dead Stock	3,31,941	3,31,971
Stamps	5,088	5,023
Bullion	7,96,230	7,65,430
Balances with other Banks	11,67,194	22,06,508
Sundries	1,78,834	2,33,265
Cash	3,28,10,973	2,78,73,234
	12,04,66,651	11,50,80,593

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARR—April 1, at Nasirabad, the wife of Lt.-Col. H. Carr, R. A. M. C., of a daughter.

CLARKE—March 29, at Shillong, the wife of L. Otway Clarke, I. C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

PIERCE—March 30, at Aurangabad, Edith Ella West, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Pierce, from the effects of burns, aged 4 years.

ROOSMALECOCQ—March 27, at Erinpura, Henry Thurburn, the infant son of Major C. A. Roosmalecocq, 43rd; Erinpura Regiment.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY
SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

◆

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 2 53m., 4-5a. Low water, 8-54m., 9-51a.

Empire of India Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p. m.

Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m.

Nawab of Cambay Mills Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 8th, First Quarter, 10h. 15m. p.m.; Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 31m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, April 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 3 24m., 5-3a. Low water, 9-38m., 11-35a.

Thursday, April 9.—Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Indian Manufacturing Company, ordinary general meeting. Grant Medical College Gymkhana Annual Sports, Byculla Schools compound. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9 30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 4-8m., 6-48a.; Low water, 10-40m.

Friday, April 10.—The Orient Theatre Company, office of Sir D. M. Petit, 5 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water, 5-45m., 8-15a.; Low water, 1-18m. 0-12a.

Saturday, April 11.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Motor Union annual meeting and Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8 and 9 p m. respectively. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water. 7-52m., 9-5a.; Low water, 2 24m., 1-38a.

Sunday, April 12.—Palm Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 9-0m., 9-42a. Low water, 3-7m., 2-39a.

Monday, April 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9-46m., 10-12a. Low water, 3-42m., 3-28a.

Our duty is to be useful, not according to our desires, but according to our own powers.

—Amiel.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji, Gaekwar of Baroda, has arrived in Bombay and is staying at his bungalow in Nepean Sea Road.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March, was 1,632. daily average, 52·6; total of new admissions 620, number of children vaccinated, 127; Parsis, 324; Hindus, 233, and other castes 63.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which the Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel charged one J. Egan, a European, with cheating. The facts of the case have already been published. The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During March the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,062. Among them the number of new admissions was 574; classified as stated:—Bhattias, 77; Vanias, 83; Brahmins, 53; Lohanas 56; other castes, 305. The average daily attendance was 99.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March............	Kaisermarsch............	R Wagner
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour........	Adam
Two Step	Cherries	O Creminice
Suite de Ballet	Pantomine*	Paul Lacome
Valse	Sphinx	Francis Popy
Grand Selection	I Martiri	Donizetti
Galop	Coach Horn	G P Hans

*No 1 Leandre et Isabelle; No 2 Sacramouche et Colombine; No 3 Pizzicato; No 4 Ballabile.

END OF THE MILL STRIKE.

◆

The mill, hands who refused to work on Saturday in the eight mills managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, turned up in the compound of the mills but did not resume work yesterday, saying that they were determined to hold out until the agents granted them their demands.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Mr. O'Keiffe, Superintendent of the Division, were present with a number of policemen near the mills, but the mill-hands were quiet and orderly. The men held a meeting and decided to send a deputation of three hundred men to the Agent's Office in the Fort. But before the deputation started certain terms were arrived at and the number of working days was fixed to the satisfaction of both parties.

The women operatives, at one time, looked to be causing some trouble; a large number of them went to the bungalow of Mr. Shepherd, the Superintendent of the Mills, and demanded their wages. They were told to come at the end of the month. They refused to go and took up a threatening attitude. The police were communicated and the women were prevailed upon to disperse.

The strike has come to an end and the men have agreed to resume work this morning.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

◆

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Inverarity continued yesterday the cross-examination of Haji Karmali Boga.

Do you know a Khoja called Rahimbhoy Allubhoy? Yes.

Was he your relative? He is my cousin, my father's sister son.

Continuing witness said that he did not know the religous book of the Khojas called "Desatar." He had not heard of it. He could not say if the tenth chapter of that book was said when his wife had died. He could not say if that was read over dying Khojas.

After you had seceded, did not the Commissioner of Police issue rules and regulations regarding the funeral and other processions of both the Khoja and your Jamat?

The Judge: You must know that. It is a public order. You must know it.

Witness: I do not know.

To my mind it is perfectly absurd. There is absolutely no use in denying all these.

Mr. Inverarity—How do you account for the Commissioner of Police issuing orders for the procession of two sects, if you were all one?—These rules were framed after we had seceded. The trustees know that. I do not know.

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Bahadurji.

Do you know of any marriages between parties belonging to your Jamat and the other? No.

Personally do you know anything with regard to the murders of 1901? I know that murders were committed.

Did you see the murders? No.

Do you know the murderers? No.

Do you know if they were Ashnasharees or not? They were Agakhanis.

The Judge: What Ashnasharees are they?

Witness: I do not know.

Continuing witness said that he had heard of the sound or voice of the Doowa. He had no idea of the Doowa. The recital of Ziareth, the witness said, was the recital of some verses from the Koran. Questioned as to the secessions of 1905 witness said that he had read from the papers that three or four persons had seceded. They were excommunicated by the Jamat, but witness could not say for what reason. He personally attended Kissa in the prayer hall of the old Jamatkhana. He attended Rosakhani also that was held in the compound of the Jamatkhana. Kissa and Rosakhani were both performed in the night between 9 and 11. Both would not be performed at the same time. Kissa was performed during the ten days of the Moharrum and Rosakhani after that period. Witness said he did not put "panchtan" on his head. He had put Koran on his head, during the three nights of the Ramzan.

When do you say you became an Ashnasharee? When I came to the age of understanding.

Had you any other faith than that of an Ashnasharee? No.

Continuing witness said that on the marriage of Khojas, two people were necessary. They were the persons who knew how to perform the nikka. They were persons either appointed by the Jamat or Kazis from outside. Persons appointed by the Jamat were Kamaria and a Sayyid. Some go to Aga Khan's wadi to perform the nikka there. In the bungalow of Aga Khan, nikkas were performed by Mullahs. His own marriage was performed by Akbar Shah and a Mullah. Regarding "Talkin," witness said that he had heard it was read over the dead body of the Khojas.

The next witness examined was Rahimtoola Ganji.

The Judge: What are you? I am a glassware merchant.

Are you an Ashnasharee? Yes.

When did you separate from the Agakhani Jamath? After our Musjid was built, which was about seven years ago.

Before that you used to attend the old Jamatkhana? Yes, on occasions.

Continuing witness said that he had attended the old Jamatkhana on the occasion of funeral and Ziareth. For the last twenty or twenty-two years he was an Ashasharee. He had heard of the Kissa in the Jamatkhana. He knew what Rosakhani was. It was the Kissa of Iman Hussain and the Majlis held in his honour. Many Khojas used to be present at the Kissa held in the upper hall of the Jamatkhana.

Do you know the Ziareth to the 3rd, 8th and 12th Imams? Yes.

Witness said that he had attended Ziareth on the occasions of Majlis which were held after the Moharrum. Also in the Jamatkhana where Majlis was held downstairs. The people that compose these Majlis were all Khojas. The Khojas present would all say Ziareth. He attended a Ziareth which was led by Abdul Karim. Before 1901 he had heard Ziareth said in private houses of Khojas. He attended the Ziareth in the house of Ibrahim Mahomed Ravji, who is alive now. He is still in the old Jamat. He had made all payments to the old Jamat till he seceded. On the occasion of his marriage a Meharmani was given. He had paid Rs. 25 Meharmani to Pir. By Pir he meant Aga Khan. He had paid Rs. 10 to Akbar Shah and Rs. 66 as Nazarana to Pir. All these were entered in his account book which was produced in Court. His Nikka ceremony was performed by Sayyid Mustafa, a man appointed by the Jamat.

Have you ever seen a member of the Aga Khan's family performing any Nikka?—Akbar Shah performed the Nikka and I saw it.

Was any present given to him? I saw, payment made to Akbar Shah.

Who paid it? I was present at the Nikka of my uncle's son; on that occasion my uncle placed money before Akbar Shah.

Continuing witness said that he had seen that the hands of the family (other than Aga Khan) being kissed by the Khojas. On the occasions of Id, and on Saturdays their hands were kissed.

(Here the witness gave the names of the members whose hands were kissed).

Witness said further that he had seen that presents were given to the members of the family. These presents were taken by the Jamat men. He had looked upon Aga Khan as Pir. He had regarded the other male members also as Pir.

In what light do you regard Aga Khan now? I don't regard him in any light because I had seceded from him.

Do you have your books of account ever blessed by Aga Khan? Yes. My book was blessed by Aga Akbar Shah.

Will you produce any book so blessed by Akbar Shah? Here the book was produced, and witness said that Akbar Shah wrote the blessing in his presence).

Was any payment made to him then? I placed money before him.

The Judge—You, yourself?

Witness:—Whenever I used to go before him I used to place money before him myself.

Continuing witness said he was the trustee of the estate of Hirbai, widow of Rahim Aloobhoy. The will of Hirbai was put in showing that payments were made to Aga Khan and the members of the family. Entries in Hirbai's books showed that there were payments of Rs. 200 to Aga Sahib; Rs. 200 to Ali Shah; Rs. 50 to Mahomed Sultan; Rs. 50 to Jehangirshah; Rs. 50 to Jalal Shah; Rs. 50 to Akhbar Shah; Rs 50 to Shabuddin Shah; Rs. 50 to Mirshah; Rs. 100 to Bai Hasbais Samar. Other entries were also produced in which payment of Rs. 25 was made to Shah Bibi and Rs. 25 to the mother of Pir. Another will of Valbai, widow of Vallibai Musani, showed legacies to Aga Ali Shah Rs. 400; Jangi Shah Rs. 50; Akbar Shah Rs. 50: Jalal Shah Rs. 50; Shabuddin Shah Rs. 50; Noorshah Ali Shah Rs. 50; Hoosein Shah Rs. 50.

Do you know what Gnans are? I do not know.

The Judge: Never heard of? I heard it was recited in Jamatkhana, but I never used to sit there at the time.

Continuing witness said that he had left the old Jamat because the new mosque was built, and the leaders asked him to go away. There was a notice in the papers to that effect. He had paid up all dues of the old Jamat which used to take these lagas to the Aga Khan and his family.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

Is Kesarbai a relation of Hirabai? I do not know.

Whose daughter was she? I do not know.

Continuing witness said that he had ceased going to Jamatkhana twenty years ago. He was an Ashnasharee when he came to the age of understanding. He used to perform those ceremonies which Aga Khan had taught them. Witness said that he had heard of Shiah Ismailis, but he had never heard of Shiah Imami Ismailis.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

◆

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday; and the following case was heard before his lordship and a special jury.

MURDER OF A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Banoobai, a Hindu woman, was charged with the murder of her newly-born child on the 19th February last. Mr. Chamier, who said he appeared with the Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor; was for the Crown. Mr. D. B. Binning defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. D. M. Inglis, foreman.

Mr. D. K. Love.	Mr. W. D. Hall.
Meherjibhai N. Kuka.	Nasarwanji D. Bhada.
Ramrao A. Vinayeka.	W. R. Stevenson.
Currimbhoy A. Peerbhoy.	F. H. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Chamier, in opening the case for the prosecution, read the section of the Indian Penal Code bearing on the charge, and said the accused gave birth to a child; and on the morning of the day in question, she went to a water tap in Bhoiwada Lane, Chira Bazar, to wash herself. A High Court havildar, who happened to be there, saw the water tinged with blood. He went up to the woman and noticed that the "sarree" she was wearing had blood stains over it, and so had the sarree she was washing at the tap. He asked her how her clothes were blood-stained; and she replied she was in the habit of passing blood at certain intervals; and she was therefore washing her clothes. The havildar then directly questioned her whether she had not given birth to a child and she denied it. He then called a policeman and handed her over to him. In the meantime, another policeman came up, and as they were putting questions to the woman, a municipal sweeper came up and told them, in the presence of the accused, that he had found the dead body of a newly-born child in a gutter. The second sepoy went with the sweeper, who pointed out the dead body of a child in a gully, wrapped up in a piece of gunny bag, with a piece of rag tied several times round its neck. The child was sent to the police surgeon, and the woman was taken to the Cama Hospital, where it was found that she had recently given birth to a child, although she denied it when questioned by the House Surgeon. Dr. Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who had examined the dead body of the child, was of opinion that death was due to strangulation; and that the child, when born, was alive. If the jury, said the learned counsel, came to the conclusion that death was due to strangulation, and that it was the accused who had tied the rag round the child's neck, they would be justified in returning a verdict of guilty of murder; but if they were not satisfied that the offence was murder, they would have to consider the other sections which dealt with the concealment of the birth of the child and its abandonment.

Evidence was led for the prosecution. Mr. Chamier in summing it up, said although they had not proved murder, and not proved who tied the knots round the child's neck, yet they had proved that she concealed the birth of the child.

Mr. Binning, in addressing the jury, said the prosecution had failed to prove that it was his client's child at all. It was proved that his client was delivered of a child, but there was no proof whatever that the child found in the gutter was his client's child.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on all charges, and the accused was discharged.

The following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury:—

EXPOSING A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Bhaghibai was charged with culpable humicide not amounting to murder in having exposed her newly-born child in a gutter at Lower Colaba, on the 4th March last. Mr. Husain B. Tyebjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended.

Mr. Tyebji, in addressing the jury, said that on the afternoon of the 4th March last, the body of a newly-born child was found lying in a gutter close to the privy of a house, in which the accused resided at Lower Colaba. The child was taken to the Cama Hospital where it died the following day. The accused was seen going to the privy of her house three times on the 4th March, and it was noticed that she was delivered of a child on the third visit. She had changed her saree, and one of the sarees had been left to dry. The child was picked up and removed to the Cama Hospital, where it died of pneumonia arising from exposure to cold.

The jury acquitted the accused of culpable homicide, but convicted her of exposing her child with the intention of wholly abandoning it.

His lordship sentenced the prisoner to simple imprisonment for six months.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Tanoobai, woman, was charged with exposing her newly-born child with the intention of wholly abandoning it. Mr. Havelivalla, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Bhat defended the accused.

Mr Havelivalla, in addressing the jury, said the accused was a Brahmin widow, and was a cook in the employ of Gopinath Venayek, a translator in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government. On the 19th February last, she complained to her fellow-servants of pains in the stomach, and she was given some dry ginger which she swallowed. About 11 p.m., on the following day, Gopinath heard the cries of a child proceeding from an open space near his house. He was informed by a servant that a newly-born child was lying in the open space quite naked. A report was made to the police, and the child was taken away. The accused was arrested on the following day, and was sent to a doctor for examination. Luckily the child was still alive.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty; and she was discharged.

The court adjourned until 10-30 a.m. to-day.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUSTS CASE.

◆

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Parsi Panchayet trusts case, was further proceeded with.

Arguments were heard on Saturday between Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Strangman, Counsel for plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, on the question of the relevancy and admissibility of about 250 letters, creating the different trust funds, raised since the year 1851, either as instruments or declarations under the Trustees and Mortgagees Act of 1866, and the Stamp Act.

According to pre-arrangement by consent, made with the sanction of the two learned Judges, Mr. Strangman produced seven letters, which he had picked out as typical specimens from the 250 or thereabouts.

Mr. Lowndes objected to the others, except the first two. He offered to accept any 14 letters, selected at haphazard from the whole lot, as typical of the whole, and abide by the result.

Mr. Justice Davar remarked that this would be something like importing the element of speculation into the case.

Mr. Lowndes objected to the going in of the letters on the the ground of their not having been stamped.

Mr. Strangman said, that whatever duty or penalty was necessary would be paid, when the Court once ruled that they were dutiable "instruments" or "declarations" of trust under the Act.

Mr. Lowndes said, that he being in the position of a beneficiary under the "cestui qui" trust, he would not consent to the spending of thousands of rupees of stamp-duty. The Trustees were fighting the case for their own honour; they might well pay the amount leviable, out of their own pocket, if they pleased. He positively averred the letters were no "instruments" at all.

Mr. Strangman indignantly repelled the charge that the Trustees were fighting for their "Abru" or prestige; he was amazed at his learned friend deliberately making a statement of that kind, in spite of the fact of his having well-known, that they had been fighting only for the sake of the trusts entrusted to them by donors; and therefore, were fighting for a principle, and not for their "abru" of which neither there was, nor there could be, any question.

Mr. Lowndes said that it would be incurring a very grave responsibility to admit the letters, without imposing the duty, and the six or ten times the penalty required by law. He would not be a consenting party to such admission; he would say that this was his answer to the Statute of Frauds, brought forward for the defence to throw difficulties in the way of the plaintiffs. More arguments followed.

Judgment was reserved. It was delivered by Mr. Justice Davar yesterday, on behalf of himself, and his learned colleague on the Bench, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. Justice Davar said, the whole of the letters were tendered on Saturday, 28th March, by Mr. Strangman; they were objected to by Mr. Lowndes on the ground that they were not officially translated; and were, therefore, refused admission. Mr. Strangman offered to pick-out typical letters, and tender them again. On Saturday, 4th April, Mr. Strangman presented them under the designation that they were "instruments" within the meaning of Secs. 342 45 of the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act XXVIII of 1866. Mr. Lowndes objected to them on the ground of their not bearing stamps; also because no penalties had been paid; but he said, they were not "instruments," creating the trusts in question. In Wharton's Law Lexicon, "instrument" was defined as "a formal legal writing, e.g., a record, charter, deed, or agreement." The learned Judge then proceeded to describe the contents of the letters tendered. They related to Rs. 30,000, from Cowasji Jehangir, dated 18th July, 1853; Rs. 15,000, from the Powwala family, dated 5th September, 1865; Rs. 33,200, from the executors of Dadabhoy Manekji Wachha, dated 17th October, 1870; Rs. 11,000, referred to in a previous letter, by Ahmednagar Parsis in a previous letter about the corpse-bearers fund started there, dated 18th July, 1884; Rs. 6,000 from Kharshedji Fardunji Parakh, dated 9th August, 1897; and Rs. 5,000 from Dhanjishah Hormasji Karaka, dated 25th June, 1903. In connection with Cowasji Jehangir's letter cited above, there was another letter, dated 6th August 1853, in connection with the same matter. Most of these letters referred to something previously done; only one did not refer to previous amount or promise. In most of the instances the letter conveyed merely to the trustees what had been announced at the "Uthamna" (third day ceremony of a deceased person,) or on other occasions; when according to custom, "Tandarosti" was recited invoking blessings on the donors, by the assembly. They were in no sense formal legal writings, nor were they akin to anything like legal documents. By themselves, they did not create trust or settlement; and required not stamps.

Mr. Justice Beaman said, he was of the same opinion.

Ervad Jivanji J. Modi was called and questioned by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman at some length, on the cases mentioned in the History of Herodotus the Greek annalist.

Witness said he had heard of Matischus, son of Miltiades, who was carried captive to Persia. At the suggestion of the Judge, witness thought Darius might have been King of Persia at the time. Whether Darius was Zoroastrian at the time, remained to be settled; but it could be safely said, that he was a Mazdyasnan King. Showing great favour to Matiochus, Darius married him to a Persian girl, their children, according to the condition made at the time of the marriage, were brought up in the religion of the ancient Persians, the Mazdyasnan and this was the case of an alien, married to a Zoroastrian girl, the children of whose marriage were brought up in the religion of the mother. Witness was not sure that the children were not treated as Zoroastrians: but Herodotus stated that they were treated as Zoroastrians. Witness had heard of Sanghali, a King of India, who was a Hindu, and who had a beautiful daughter named Safinur, whom he took with him to Persia. She was put through the purificatory ceremony, which witness would call the "Nahan," in the celebrated fire-temple of Persia, called the "Azar-Goshashp," the officiating priest being the Mobed, who had been through the Barashnum. She married King Beheramghor. and was his Queen. Witness had heard of Nashirwan Adal, King of Persia who had married several wives; one of these was a Christian, the danghter of a Roman Emperor. Children of this marriage were not brought up as Zoroastrians. Nushzad, the King's son by this wife, although he bore a Zoroastrian name, was a Christian. This boy's grandson was called Khushru Parviz, who married a Roman Princess. Their son was named Siroe: witness did not remember he was called Kobad, nor did he remember if Siroe-Kobad become King of Persia. Nor could he say, whether the son of this mixed marriage a King of Persia, and of all the Zoroastrians. Witness was not sure, that this man did not succeed his King; in the ordinary course, he would have. Witness had published in the last few months a book called Episodes of the Shahnameh: also a book called Heroines of the Shahnameh. The last named book contained all the instances the learned Judge had been asking him about. These instances were also mentioned in another work of his, entitled "Kadim Iranis," or ancient Iranians. The instances were also referred to in a lectnre of Lady Jehangir, delivered on 11th February. Witness supplied her with the material, and he revised it. He was quite familiar with all these instances.

Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, recalled by Mr. Strangman, and examined under Sec. 65 G., said that on Saturday, Mr. Lowndes had objected to the admission of letters, on the ground that they were not "typical." Out of 220 letters, 143 letters mentioned the words, "the trustees or their successors." In cases, where the trustees themselves had opened funds, and had invited subscriptions, there were no covering letters.

Mr. Shapurji Jivaji, who had given Rs. 18,500 to the Trustees, for different purposes, at different times, said that were Mr. Shrangman to be converted to Zoroastrianism, he would be regarded in the same way as a German-Jew or a Russian-Jew was, namely, as an English-Parsi.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, who appeared with Mr. Lowndes for the plaintiffs, cross-examined this witness. Witness said, his benefactions were for Parsi Zarthoshtis.

Have you studied the etymology of the words "Parsi" and Zoroastrian"? No. I am not a student nor a scholar,

Mr. Justice Davar: And you just don't want to be bothered with it. Is that it?

Witness: Exactly so, my Lord.

Questioned by Mr. Justice Davar, witness said, the present system of trustees, with power to nominate their successors, had worked successfully for years, and was very good; no scheme was necessary to be framed.

Mr. Jamsedji B. Wadia, and Khan Saheb Ratanji D. Surveyor, were examined on similar lines.

Mr. Bapuji Pestonji Wadia, who had given a benefaction of Rs. 500, said that he had given it for the benefit of Parsees, Irani-Parsis, and the issue of Parsi father by an alien mother, after the issue had undergone certain necessary religions ceremonies.

Mr. Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, was the next witness. Examined by Mr. Strangman, witness said he was nephew of Mr. Hormasji Edalji Allbless, the second defendant trustee. Witness was a trustee for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Poor Irani Parsis; an auditor of the Parsi Panchayet trust funds; and a trustee of the Allbless Baug, where public meetings of Parsis were generally held. In 1884, he and members of his family, contributed Rs. 5,000, for the benefit of Parsi-Zaroastrians. The surviving trustees filled up vacancies; knowing that this contribution was made to the trustees for the time being.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said his uncle, the trustee, was 78 or 79. In case he (Mr. Hormasji Allbless) resigned or died, witness did not know, whether he would be called-up to fill in the vacancy; the surviving trustees might select whoever they liked from the Allbless family if they wanted to select one from this family. Were an alien, who had been invested with Sudra-Kusti, to die, his or her body could not be carried to the Towers of Silence; the disposal of this corpse would be in accordance with the resolution of the Trustees or the Anjuman.

The hearing was adjourned.

KOHINOOR MILLS.

◆

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company in Home Street, Fort Bombay, Mr. H. E. E. Procter presided. The following is the Directors' report:—

In submitting their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1907, your Directors trust you will consider the result, although not equal to that of the previous year, quite satisfactory. The year's working shows a profit of Rs. 5,26,414-2-10 including the balance of Rs. 1,255-9-10 brought forward from the last year. After deducting the agent's commission and Rs. 80,000 paid as "ad interim" dividend for the first six months, there remains a balance of Rs. 3,93,898-5-4 which your Directors propose disposing of as follows:—To dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of income tax, for the past six months, making 10 per cent. for the year, Rs. 80,000; to depreciation of machinery and building, Rs. 1,00,000; to equalisation of dividend account, Rs. 40,000; to reserve fund account, Rs. 1,60,000; to Bonus to mill staff, Rs 5,000; carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 8,898-5-4—Total Rs 3,93,898-5-4. With the above Rs. 1,00,000 transferred to the depreciation accounts those accounts will stand at Rs. 8,55,000 which just equals 5 per cent depreciation on machinary and 2½ per cent. depreciation on buildings since your mill was started. With the above Rs. 1,60,000 transferred to the reserve fund, that account will stand at Rs. 6,60,000.

The Chairman said:—"In proposing the adoption of your Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1907, which, having been circulated, I would ask you to take as read, I trust you will consider the result satisfactory. The position, however, for the present year, cannot be looked upon as satisfactory. Prices of Yarn have declined considerably, the demand from China is exceedingly poor and the price of Cotton remains comparatively high. As you know, several Spinning Mills have already gone on short time and I have little doubt that many more will be compelled to do the same. Your Directors thought it advisable, therefore, looking at the present state of things and seeing that they will only have Spinning to depend upon for the present year, not to recommend a dividend of over 10 per cent. but to put aside a substantial sum for equalization of dividend in future. By this means they hope to maintain the dividend at the same level for the current year, which otherwise they certainly will not be able to do. I think this policy ought to commend itself to you as it is far better to have a steady dividend of 10 per cent than to get 12 per cent one year considerably less than the another. As you will have seen from the Report, your Directors, having decided to go in for Weaving, have ordered 700 looms and the Building has just been started. I trust, by the end of the year, the looms will be erected and that next year we shall be independent of the China market.

There has been, in the past, a certain amount of criticism of your Directors' action in putting aside so much to Reserve Fund Depreciation, but I think you will agree with me that their action has been fully justified, seeing that it enables them now to put in looms when they are required, without calling upon you for any additional capital. At the end of this year you will have a mill of the value of over 30 lakhs of rupees, without any capital debt, with a share capital of only 16 lakhs, which puts your Company in an extremely strong position.

During the time I was away from India last year, Mr. Birkett took my place on the Board but resigned en my return.

In conclusion, I should like to refer to the excellent work done by your staff during the past year as it is principally due to their exertions that the results are so good. Mr. H. Gawthorn is at present in England on leave enjoying a well earned rest, but in addition to him I think your thanks are due also to the remainder of the staff and especially to his brother, our Engineer, who is at present in charge of the mill. Your Directors have recommended a Bonus to the staff and I am sure you will give it your kind support.

The Directors' report was adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared. Mr. H. A. H. Payne the retiring Director was re-elected and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

MR. JAMES FRANCIS HEWITT, late of the Bengal Civil Service, died at Oxford on March 14, at the age of seventy-two. Son of the Rev. the Hon. J. P. Hewitt, he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and entering the Indian Civil Service in 1858, served in Bengal for twenty-six years, retiring in 1885. Mr. Hewitt was the author of "The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times in India."

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 7.

◆

(Before the Hon. The Acting Chief Justice and The Hon Mr Justice Batchelor)

For Dismissal.

1331,1361—Thakurdas and Co—S B Fraser and Co—vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others Craigie L and O

(Before the Hon. the Acting Chief JUSTICE.)

After Appeal Court work is over.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal,

Short Causes.

51-07—Thakurdas and Co—Motilal Hurgowandas and others vs Ramjee Keshowjee and Co, the firm

77-07—Shamrao M and H—Bhikaiji vs Jamshedji Dorabji Powwala

77-07—Tyabji D and Co—Hemraj Balmukund and others vs Kanyalal Motichand—Malvi H M and R

903-07—Captain and V—Bharmal Versey and others vs Nagsey Khetsey and others

923-07—Pestonji R and K—Maneckji Cowasji Patel vs Sorabji Kaikhusroo Mehta

937 07—In person—Edulji Cowasji Plumber vs Hooseinkhan Comeekhan and others

969-07—Matubhoy J and M—Maneckji Mancherji Bottlewalla vs Gustadji Jamshedji Contractor

97 08—Tyabji D and Co—Newchand Melopchand and anothers vs Kanyalal Kishanchand

100-08—Jamsetji R and D—Haji Abdool Haji Jorsub vs vs G G Criegee

13?-08—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Allana Tyeo and another

134-08 Payne and Co Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed Allana

157-08—Shamrao M and H—Kursondas Pursatamdas vs Mohanlal Poonjabhai and others

187-07—Matubhoy J and M—Matubhoy Cassumbhai vs Thaksree lal Harilal Desai and another

195-08—Unwalla and P Curshedji Merwanji Baliwalla vs Cowasji Dorabji Patel

199,08—Payne & Co Narsingrao Sahiboo Vadualla and other vs Luxmon Venkoorji Kalawar—Bhaishunker K and G

201-08—Pestonjee R and K—Shiavaksha Kuttonjee Bomonjee vs James Mackintosh and Co and another—Wadia G and Co

220 08—Pestonjee R and K Hajee Mahomed Allarakhia vs Heerbai widow and others—N B Vakil.

Undefended New Long Causes.

7-08—Matubhoy J and M—Biralal Mansukhlal Nanawati vs Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff and others.

93-08—M B Chothia Nehalchand Nagjee vs Bai Nandoo and others.

95-03—Payne and Co—Syed Ahmed bin Syed Alamyamad vs Haji Ahmed Ali bin Khamis.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others. Payne and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN)

Suits for hearing and final disposal

889-06—Ardeser, H D and Co.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and others—Craigie, L and O

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

80-08-90 08—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Raghunath T. rachand a firm and others Mansukhlal J and H

Before The PROTHONOTARY.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

1-08—Solomon J Judah—Savitribai wife of Shanker Bulvant vs Krishnaji Ramchandra and others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1908.

BOMBAY AND THE CHINA COTTON TRADE.

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BOMBAY Millowners on Friday indulged in the luxury of woe at the annual meeting of their Association. Times are bad and the outlook is gloomy. He would have been regarded as something besides a philosopher who had posed as an optimist and pointed to the silver lining to the dark cloud which is passing over Bombay's chiefest industry. Yet all was not pessimism. The Chairman struck a cheery note when he told his hearers that if China failed them they must look to India, the home market is still capable of further development, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Ebrahim, far from abandoning hope with regard to China, foresaw that the opening up of communications in that country would provide fresh markets for Bombay manufactures. The Chairman, Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, carefully traced the decline of our trade with China, and though he recognised the effects of American and Lancashire competition he declared that the cheapness of Indian yarn must always tell against that of our rivals. But, said he, "even more than the unequal competition of Japan, we have to fear the opposition which Indian yarn may have to meet in China, originating from the industrial development of that country herself." We do not gather that his hearers fully endorsed Mr. Vithaldas's idea of the importance of China's awakening. No doubt Viceroys and Governors of Chinese provinces have received instructions to afford whatever encouragement they find possible to local industries. But, as the Chairman ruminated, industries cannot be created by Imperial decree. Yet they can be encouraged, and that of cotton is and has been encouraged and fostered, as the remarkable figures quoted by Mr. Vithaldas as to the development of the cotton trade, demonstrated. There are now, as he showed, "28 mills in the country already, producing an annual output of over 450,000 bales of yarn, or considerably more than our last year's total shipments to China, which came to 412,000 bales. Taking Chinese labour as a whole, such a competent observer as Sir A. Hosie is of opinion that it may be considered as good as either Japanese or Indian, and, when the difference in the quality of the cotton is considered, relatively as cheap. Chinese cotton, though shorter in staple, has an advantage over Indian cotton in that it is whiter. The industry enjoys perfect immunity from restrictive factory legislation. The mills work day and night (23 hours) and the production per spindle is estimated to be 240 lbs. per annum, whereas our production is only 122½ lbs. per spindle. In other words, one spindle in China produces nearly twice as much yarn as one spindle in India, and there were 750,000 spindles at work in 1906, which number has since increased. This fact is of tremendous importance to the future of our Chinese trade, and "we may hope," added the Chairman, that the "Government of India and the Secretary of State will bear it in mind in proposing fresh restrictions on the conditions under which Indian mills have to carry on their operations."

We hope so too, for no doubt much harm was done and much prejudice created by the sensational writings which saw the light three years ago anent "Bombay's Slaves,"—which, directly or indirectly, led to the appointment of an unpractical Committee and then to a Commission which may only succeed in crippling the Bombay industry to a greater extent than has ever been anticipated. Mr. Vithaldas, as a member of the Factory Commission, was unable to give his associate millowners any forecast as to the recommendations likely to be made in this connection, but he did not hesitate to inform them of his discovery that nowhere in India has the Indian Factory Act been so strictly enforced as in Bombay. "I wonder," he exclaimed, "what our friends whose sympathies were so violently roused by the conditions of labour would have said if they had visited some other prominent centres of modern industries in this country. The absence of uniformity of administration of the provisions of the present Act is a circumstance which has an important bearing on the question whether factory legislation should be common for the whole country or different in different provinces. This is a very broad question, and I cannot discuss it in all its aspects on this occasion. But you will agree with me, that if in one province an Act is to be administered strictly and over-strictly—as we in Bombay have sometimes occasions to think—and in another province in a spirit of extreme leniency, not to say laxity, it is only in name that it can be said to be common to the whole country. I really sometimes doubt if the local Government does not make its administration of factory legislation somewhat more onerous that it need be." There was very little necessity for an agitation for restricting labour in a country where, as Mr. Fazulbhoy Ebrahim pointed out, labour is lacking continuous application, punctuality and energy. Moreover, our workmen are less skilful and less intelligent. Mr. Fazulbhoy says this is because they have less opportunities of acquiring knowledge and skill than their fellows elsewhere. But it is doubtful if they would take advantage of it if the means were provided. Mr. Bomanji Petit regards the mill-hands of this country as truculent. In some instances he mentioned entire and open defiance has been displayed recently by the mill-hands. During the last Holi holidays, he remarked, the mill-hands working in the mills on the Parel side compelled the millowners to stop the mills for three days in succession during the holidays and on the first Sunday following these days. Hitherto it has been the practice to give them leave for two days only during the Holi festival. "Why even yesterday some mills had to be compulsorily closed owing to the mill-hands insisting upon observing Gocri Parva as a holiday. In former years no such holiday was observed. The truculence of the mill-hands needs to be checkmated in time. If the mill-hands have learnt to act in concert it is in the fitness of things that the millowners should try and combine to protect their own interests. If some sort of concerted action is not taken by the millowners on such occasions, the consequences will be disastrous to the millowners in the future."

Unequal competition and troublesome mill-hands did not constitute the sum total of the millowners' grievances, for we heard references to the countervailing duties which were described as hateful, iniquitous, and an injustice to India. But it must be remembered that although it was as a sop to Lancashire, which complained against the imposition of our import duties, no particularly loud outcry was raised against them, nor have we heard any serious complaint until now when prospects are gloomy. If they are found to militate against the permanent development of the Indian cotton industry it becomes the duty of the Association and Chambers of Commerce to make a forcible representation on the subject to the Secretary of State. Any little impediment becomes big under a dark sky: let us see what its true dimensions are by the light of day and let us have facts and figures relating to the whole time which has elapsed since the duties were imposed. No doubt the sky is overcast just now and there is much to dishearten millowners generally. Yet, we were glad to find that they have not abandoned all hope. Mr. Jamsetji Wadia would have them follow the example of Lancashire, which was not downcast at the prospects in China. Mr. Bomanji Petit trusted in the spirit of Swadeshism and in the endeavour to supply our own markets unassisted by any other country. Mr. Fazulbhoy predicted a very bright future for our weaving mills, which are now producing cloth which a few years ago they were unable to attempt. But a point which the Association may well urge as necessary to the adequate fostering of their trade, by securing more effectually the co-operation of Government, is the appointment of a representative on the Legislative Council. On occasions—as instanced by the Chairman—the Association's true interests have been overlooked through the want of a duly accredited representative, and we trust that whatever enlargement of the Councils may be decided upon, the Association will be adequately represented. At a time like the present when an industry of such importance is beset with difficulties and threatened by others, it is essential that at least it shall have the fullest opportunity for making its views heard and felt.

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CALCUTTA PORT TRUST. EXTENSION is the watchword of the Calcutta Port Trustees. In their report for the last year the Committee says that, so rapid has been the growth of the trade of the port in recent years, the capacity of existing accommodation has been exceeded, resulting in much loss and inconvenience. No less than two hundred and sixty lakhs had been spent on improvements and extension up to March last year, but now progress has been somewhat retarded owing to the bad state of the money market both in India and at Home with consequent difficulty in raising funds. The conditions have now greatly improved and quite recently an arrangement has been made for the issue of a sterling debenture loan in London for £500,000 or Rs. 75 lakhs at a reasonable rate. Provision has been made in the Budget for an expenditure on new works and acquisition of land of Rs. 108 lakhs with the intention that the difference between this sum and the sterling loan should be borrowed locally as required. Owing to the expansion of trade and to the remunerative character of the works carried out by the Commissioners, their income is rapidly increasing from year to year, and whereas in the year 1899-00 it was only Rs. 66½ lakhs, it will this year exceed Rs. 109 lakhs, and in the estimates for the ensuing year it is estimated at nearly Rs. 120 lakhs with a surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs. One of the most urgent requirements is the improvement of the arrangements at the inland vessels' wharves, and a scheme has been prepared, in connection with the acquisition of a portion of the Mint premises, for an extensive goods depot immediately north of the bridge, adapted for both railway and river traffic. For some years the Inland Vessels' Companies using the wharves between the bridge and Nimtollah have suffered much inconvenience from the want of suitable accommodation, but, says the report, much as the accommodation is needed, it has not up to this time been possible for the Commissioners to commence any works of improvements mainly because they have been waiting to obtain possession of the land referred to. It is hoped that next year three spurs may be thrown out of the present bank with bridges and pontoons, the spaces between them being thereafter reclaimed partly by silt deposited by the river and partly by deposit of dredgings from the Docks. Some of the bathing ghats which at present are very inconveniently situated will then be advanced to the water's edge and a broad roadway constructed along the riverside. On the reclamation, as well as on the space now existing, warehouses will be erected for both railway and river traffic thus removing the great difficulties under which the traffic of the Inland Vessels' Companies is at present carried on. The year is expected to give a surplus of five lakhs. The estimated expenditure on land and new works is put down as Rs. 1,08,00,000, which will not be productive yet, and the income is estimated at Rs. 1,19,45,000 as against Rs. 1,14,45,000 expenditure. Given a continuance of good market conditions the immediate prospects of the Port are, as will be seen, exceedingly good, for the work contemplated is not intended to create trade, but to deal with trade which at present is lost for lack of accommodation.

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"ST. SIMON." MANY stories of real romance have been written round the careers of well-known race-horses, but the records of the life of St. Simon, the famous unbeaten flier whose death was reported the other day, would take some beating. Though never a Derby winner St. Simon was a horse whose deeds on—and off—the turf will be remembered where race-goers most do congregate for generations to come. For nearly a quarter of a century St. Simon's name has been a household word in paddock and stable. St. Simon belonged in his youth to the late Prince Batthyany, whose early death rendered the thoroughbred's classic engagements void, so that St. Simon never had the chance of taking the highest honours of the English Turf. But his early retirement to the stud proved a veritable gold-mine to his purchaser the Duke of Portland. The Duke secured St. Simon at the sale of Prince Batthyany's stud; and as a two-year-old it was immediately entered for several races that season, all of which he won. St. Simon retired for the winter with an aggregate winning total of £1,856 15s. Next year St. Simon won the Epsom Gold Cup, the Ascot Gold Cup, the Newcastle Gold Cup, and the Goodwood Cup; and he then quitted the Turf for ever, having won over four and a half thousand pounds. Now for the romance of his career. It is best summarised in simple figures. In stud fees he brought the Duke nearly a quarter of a million pounds; his own sons and daughters won races worth £522,632 14s. and between them they won between five and six hundred events. Then his sons' stock won well over 1,500 races, worth six hundred thousand pounds, while the value of the races won by stock out of St. Simon mares had reached £208,576 10s. two years ago. Amongst St. Simon's progeny were the two horses that gave the King his double Blue Riband—Diamond Jubilee and Persimmon; and if Nulli Secundus had done as well as His Majesty expected him to in 1906, it looked as if another son of St. Simon was destined to give the King his third Blue Riband. However, the King was consoled with the success of Victoria at Epsom: which was also to St. Simon's credit, for the filly was his daughter by Meadow Chat. At the stud St. Simon was in such demand that even the fee of five hundred guineas failed to deter breeders. For season after season his list was full in advance. For many years he earned over twenty thousand pounds a year in fees. Besides Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee St. Simon could count among his progeny such great horses as La Fleche, St. Frusquin, Signorina, Memoir, William the Third, Semolina, Amiable, Darley Dale, Rabelais, La Roche, Pietermaritzburg, Raeburn and Mrs. Butterwick. For many years St. Simon's name will go down as one of the greatest in the history of English racing.

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THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY. EVERYONE has been so interested in the construction of the Hedjaz Railway, and so taken up with the great possibility of pilgrim-traffic with its accompanying large pecuniary profit, that a very real danger connected with this railway has been put into the background. Several hints as to its proving a disseminating factor of epidemic disease were thrown out when it was projected. But those were soon silenced. However, now even the Sultan is recognising the scope of this threatening danger, and he is consequently exercising unwonted vigilance and organising power. If the rail to Mecca were to become a poisonous snake, whose continuous bite threatened to spread death far and wide, it would cease altogether to be the blessing hoped for, and would be a source of terrible danger, not only to the Turkish Empire, but to the whole East, near and far. At a time when every resource of medical skill is being taxed to the utmost to ward off the deadly diseases of the Orient, it behoves all those countries, who have large interests near and east of Suez, to encourage and support every effort made by the Sultan to avert the terrible epidemics which attend the annual pilgrimages to the Holy Places and devastate these regions with death. This is a delicate diplomatic question, which must be carefully handled to avoid misunderstanding on the part of the Moslem nations, but it is so radically important to the general weal, and so far-reaching in its possible dangers, that almost any risk is worth running to insure rigorous supervision and adequate quarantine. Nor is the fear expressed by us a phantom of the imagination. For we have it on reliable authority that twenty-one cases of cholera took place on the 29th of February last at Madayen Saleh, one of the quarantine stations at the extreme end of the line. We are only striking a note of warning when we allude to the Hedjaz Railway as a possible trail of disease, which might quite possibly destroy all the endeavours that are being so strenuously made to root out the fell epidemics common to India and Egypt.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delhi" left Hongkong on 4th April at 1 p.m.

THE stewards of the P. and O. R.M. s.s. "Egypt" and "Delta" will give a Variety Entertainment in the Seamen's Institute at Prince's Dock to-morrow evening at 8-45 p.m. Admission free. A collection will be made.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s.s. "Levanzo," from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th March 1908 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 421,605 maunds and Rs. 89,250, in the earnings.

DR. E. M. GORDON, of Bilaspore, has written a work entitled "Indian Folk-Tales: Side-Lights on Indian Village Life in the Central Provinces." It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

IT is never necessary to explain anything to a Parisian, says the "Figaro" of Paris. "He is the least inquisitive man on earth. There is no being less anxious to know the causes and reasons of things."

MR. GEORGE THORNHILL, late Madras Civil Service, died on Sunday, March 15, at Folkestone, at the age of eighty-four. Educated at Rugby and Haileybury, Mr. Thornhill entered the Indian Service in 1843 and retired in 1878 with the Order of the C.S.I.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber," left Trieste on the afternoon of the 3rd instant and is due here on the 20th instant. The same Co.'s s.s. "Vorwaerts," from Japan, left Penang for Bombay via Madras on the evening of the 4th instant, and the s. s. "Africa," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 6th instant.

WE have received a pamphlet setting forth the aims of the Industrial Development Scheme of India which has been registered as a charitable Society for reasons of control. The scheme has for its object the affording of pecuniary aid to deserving youths to prosecute their duties both in India and Foreign countries. The scheme, which is an excellent one, is to be devoted mainly to two purposes which are set out in the pamphlet as follows:—'First, to send best available youths to foreign countries to master the various processes and scientific principles of some important industries in order to develop those industries in India; and secondly to start factories on a small scale solely for the maintenance of the poorer classes either with the aid of the best-trained youths or with the aid of the scientific experts of foreign countries. The necessary requisites being near at hand and labour being cheap, the factories are expected to be a financial success. We hope that good results will attend its labour as we have got every facility here. The profits, which we will get from the factories, will be utilized either towards the enlargement of the self-same factories or any other similar concerns subject to the approval of the trustees. The spreading of industrial and commercial knowledge among the masses is an object which is of immediate and overwhelming importance to the whole people of India. The Indians must be up-to-date and well-equipped, if they wish to survive the present hard struggle for national existence." Several notable names are included in the list of supporters and several of the gentlemen both European and Indian have already given substantial assistance and the scheme should accomplish a very useful work.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

CUSTOMS AND SMUGGLING.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MARCH 23.

The Treasurer has circulated an explanation of the Surplus Revenue Bill. It is as follows:—"The book-keeping clauses of the Constitution, sections 89 to 93, have been found to hamper the finances of the Commonwealth. A strict system of crediting revenue, debiting actual expenditure, and paying monthly balances to the States means that whatever the financial obligations of the Commonwealth for the coming month or the coming year may be the Treasury must be emptied of cash at the end of each month. The difficulties were comparatively small in the early stages of the Commonwealth before the establishment of large national undertakings, and the book-keeping clauses were never intended to last beyond these stages. They were made absolute for five years after the imposition of uniform duties, but were terminable after that period at the will of Parliament. These five years have now elapsed, and Parliament has power to put an end to the operation of sections 89 to 93 by legislation under section 94. This is far more elastic than the temporary sections, but while they remain in force the Commonwealth is bound to return to the States every penny that is not actually expended. Under section 94, a special appropriation by the Constitution ceases, and in its place there is a requirement that the Federal Parliament should appropriate to the States all the surplus revenue, viz., all the revenue which it does not require for Commonwealth purposes. Under section 94, therefore, Parliament may provide for the retention of revenue not actually expended at the end of any given month, but which is neverthless required for and appropriated to the public purpose of the Commonwealth, and is, therefore, not in any sense surplus revenue. This measure will, after providing that the temporary clauses shall cease to operate, substitute parliamentary provisions for the same purpose, and enable the Commonwealth at any time to withdraw from the consolidated revenue, and pay to the trust account any moneys that have been appropriated by Parliament for any special purpose. The Bill does not, of course, affect the operation of the Braddon clause, section 87, but while the Commonwealth remains, during the currency of the Braddon clause under an obligation to return to the States three-fourths of the net Customs and excise revenue, it will have power to retain anything over and above that amount which it requires and has appropriated for Commonwealth expenditure. Provision is desired for certain minor adjustments, as to which the terms of the Constitution itself are not sufficiently explicit, but as to the justice of which there can be no dispute. This Bill lays down definite rules, and two provisions have been inserted to give elasticity to the system, and enable the Treasurer to distribute on a population basis any items of revenue which obviously, from their nature, should be so distributed, and on the other hand credit to a particular State any items of revenue which, from their nature, obviously should be so credited."

CUSTOMS AND SMUGGLING.

The Federal Customs Regulation Act was passed with the object of making Customs administration uniform throughout the States. It was designed to impose the same checks on fraudulent practices in Sydney, Adelaide and the other capitals as are imposed in Melbourne. In practice this has not been the effect, for the act is subject to a variety of interpretations, with the result that offences severely dealt with in Melbourne may, in Sydney or Adelaide, pass undetected and unpunished. According to the Act, before imported goods are submitted for examination to the customs officers the importer or his agent must make a statutory declaration as to their true description and value. This check is absolutely essential to the protection of the revenue. It was adopted from Victoria, where the officials were called upon to administer a scientific protectionist tariff, and necessarily acquired special experience and skill in customs business. In Sydney and Adelaide, where the department followed remarkably free and easy methods before the establishment of the Commonwealth, the requirements of the law in this respect have been virtually ignored. Before the arrival of the goods at the port of entry the importer or his deputy is permitted to send to the customs officers' an invoice of the proposed importations, and the descriptions and values it sets forth are tacitly approved. When the goods arrive the passing of the real entry is merely a matter of form, for the officers' approval has already been given. In nine cases out of ten there is no proper inspection. If it be found that the importer's invoice orginally presented differs from the entry, the importer may at once refuse to sign the declaration, and no penalty can be imposed. If the declation were made, as required by law, an inaccurate description of goods or misstatement of value would render the importer liable to prosecution. The importers are permitted to feel the pulse of the officials before the actual business is transacted, and the door is left open to extensive frauds and grave irregularities. In Sydney the pernicious and illegal system is actually encouraged by the maintenance of an invoice room—a bequest from the days when that port was ruled by free trade.

The huge customs frauds discovered in Adelaide last year were shown to have been responsible for a serious loss of revenue throughout a series of years. A special officer was sent from Victoria to make an examination. He found that the irregularities were largely due to the illegal method of passing entries already described, and recommended the then Minister of Customs, Sir William Lyne, to introduce the Victorian practice in Adelaide. The Minister promptly followed his advice, and also decided to appoint an Inspector-General of Customs to ensure its being enforced throughout Australia. The change at once increased the customs revenue of South Australia by nearly £80,000 a year. The lesson was lost upon the department absolutely. When Sir William Lyne left for England the recommendations of the Victorian officer were set aside, and the old practices were revised. The motives which prompted the department to forego the necessary safeguards against dishonesty can only be imagined. Possibly Sydney influence has attained an undue strength in the central department, and is unduly considerate of the old time practices favoured by Sydney importers. There is no opportunity for checking the accuracy of merchants' statements regarding an unsworn invoice. Sworn declarations at the time of passing the goods and searching examination of these goods are enforced at the port of Melbourne, and there is every reason why the merchants at other ports should be compelled to submit to the same ordeal. Through the laxity permitted elsewhere Victorian business people are subjected to a grossly unfair and unscrupulous competition, and the public revenue, as already indicated, is a heavy loser. The whole system of customs administration in the other States badly needs investigation and revision.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Considerable attention has been directed of late towards the opium traffic, not only in Australia Western, but throughout the Commonwealth. That large quantities of the drug were being introduced into the various States, despite the vigilance of the Customs officials, has been admitted, and it has been pointed out that it was utterly impossible to totally prevent its illicit importation. With the exception of one or two insolated instances in which Europeans have been found in the possession of the drug, the smuggling has apparently been confined to Chinese and other Asiatics, but for some time past the Customs Department have had suspicions that the Chinese were receiving assistance from white men, although up to the present they have not found anything that would definitely confirm them. On the 15h, however, a discovery was made at Fremantle, which may lead to some developments of a sensational nature. From the meagre information which could be gathered, it would appear that two officers of the Customs Department, Messrs. Smith and Mackintosh, had suspicions that a quantity of opium was to be smuggled ashore from the Paroo. It will be remembered that a large quantity of the drug was discovered on board this vessel on Friday night last, but this, it is surmised, only represented a small portion of what was on board. Shortly before 11 o'clock on the 15th morning, the two officers proceeded to a house in Henry-street, adjoining the Fremantle Club, occupied by a Chinese named York Let. The house was entered, and after searching one or two of the rooms, the officers proceeded to the bedroom. As they entered the room they saw, much to their astonishment, a well-known Government official. The latter, it is stated, is connected with shipping, and not expecting to see him in the house of a Chinese, the Customs officers questioned him. His replies were not, it appears, altogether satisfactory, and the officers commenced a search of the room. On removing the bed cover they discovered 10 tins of opium, valued at £50. The drug had been brought into the house a few minutes previously and hastily concealed beneath the clothes.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The Minister of Agriculture, when opening the Box Hill show on Thursday, was very critical with regard to the Federal Agricultural Bureau. Mr. Swinburne stated that a great deal was being said by Federal politicians on the subject. No doubt the proposed establishment of such an institution was of great political use. Ruskin had said that everyone should know three things—"Where you are, where you are going, and what you are going to do when you get there." Federal politicians should bear this in mind. Nobody in the Federal Parliament could tell what the Agricultural bureau was going to do, except experiment with a few bounties. All these bounties could be experimented with if the Federal Parliament would co-operate with the States. The United States bureau was held up as a grand example. It cost £2,300,000 a year. There was no doubt it had done splendid work, but it had been the cause of a great deal of friction and a great deal of duplicatory work. The States had to give up a deal of experimental work which they previously performed. Local feeling became so acute that Congress had found it necessary to insist that the work being done by the Federal bureau should be given again to the States, thus saving a great deal of expense. That would be the result here if they established a Federal bureau in Australia. Another argument put forward in favour of a bureau was the necessity for a soil survey. That could not be carried out under £2,000,000, and when it was carried out what good was it? The States had discarded the work years ago. The Federal Government and the Federal Parliament might be likened to a steam roller, rolling what the States had already done. The Federal Government said, without consulting the States, "We are going to establish an Agricultural bureau, but we don't know yet what we intend to do with it." Attempts like this caused greater friction, and did more harm to the harmonious working of federation, which they all desired than most people imagined.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

The Attorney-General on Saturday, in describing the Anti-Trust Procedure Bill, which will become law next week, said that the original Act created offences by making trusts and combines liable for agreements in restraint of trade made with the intention to restrain trade to the detriment of the public or the injury of Australian industries by means of unfair competition and to interfere with trade, both inter-State and foreign, to the detriment of the public. His department had investigated charges respecting the alleged existing combines. Difficulty had, however, been experienced in obtaining the necessary technical proofs, and the Crown Solicitor had, therefore, advised the amendment of the existing law in order to give the Government further powers of investigation. The Bill provides—(a) That an allegation may be made of an offence under the Act and that the allegation itself shall be deemed proof of what is alleged, unless the department proves to the contrary. This would not absolve the Crown from proving all the facts in the case. It is an indictable offence. If, for instance, there were a recent agreement and the Crown could not get a copy of it, it would simply have to allege that an agreement existed. It would then remain for the defendant to show that it did not exist, and further, before proceedings were instituted, the Comptroller-General of Customs was given power to require from any defendants the answers to the questions and the production of documents. If a defendant failed to comply he would be liable to penalties of £50 and £100 for the respective offences. At the same time the original Act provided that if parties were entering into an agreement they could fill it in with the Attorney-General. That would protect them until the Attorney-General sent a notice that it was detrimental.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Mr. Deakin (the Prime Minister) had a magnificient audience on Saturday evening at Sydney, when, under the auspices of the Australian National Defence League, he again explained the defence proposals of the Government. His audience included men of all shades of political thought and many who had closely studied the scheme of compulsory military training. The Lord Mayor presided and when the Prime Minister rose he was greeted with prolonged cheers. There was little in the speech that was new. Mr. Deakin first touched upon the naval policy, and, amid loud cheers, told how the Australian coast and harbours and shipping were to be protected by a Commonwealth fleet of 15 vessels. The great excess of new expenditure the Government were proposing was for naval development. They proposed to spend £430,000 on the maintenance of Australian harbour and coast defence, £250,000 in the building of vessels for that purpose, making a total of £680,000 or more than £400,000 in excess of the expenditure of the present year. It was intended, said Mr. Deakin, to keep in touch with the great men in charge of the greatest navy in the world—the British Admiralty. Coming to the question of the land forces, Mr. Deakin claimed that military training should be made as uniform as possible. A national army was required to guard the national existence. Australian people must be the guardians of their own homesteads. Defence was either adequate or no defence at all, and the only defence worth making was when a nation put its whole strength into its blow. There was no national scheme that did not rest on all the people. Half-defence was no defence at all. He would be told that his national scheme was conscription. Would they call the scheme conscription if he told them that young men in Australia would be asked to spend two or three weeks each year in camp? (Cheers). There were, however, branches of the service upon which the demand would be greater. Each young man would be encouraged to choose his own branch in the service, but from those willing to devote themselves to the more technical divisions, such as the field artillery, scientific corps, and cavalry, much longer periods of service would be required. They proposed to begin the rudimentary training in the schools through the cadet force. When the present Government took office there were 7,000 cadets, and now there were 50,000. Next year there would be spent £70,000, and the year after £90,000. For the year after that they would set aside £110,000, and they would have 100,000 cadets. Touching on the burden of the people, Mr. Deakin claimed that the whole cost of the proposed military and naval expenditure in Australia could be met if every man went without one drink out of every ten he took, or one cigar in every three smoked.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister, amidst cheers, said Australia should be one and inadvisable not for themselves—they had much more than they needed—but for those who were to follow, and perhaps for the country from which they sprang. Then strong for defence and powerful for resistance, if armed hordes come down upon our coast they would no longer find our land unoccupied and our coast undefended.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The visit of the United States fleet to Australian shores will rank as one of the chief events of the year from point of interest to Australians. The Prime Minister recently said that the fleet would be extended a welcome such as no fleet had ever known outside its own country. When the ships reach San Francisco they will have accomplished a cruise of 14,000 miles, and the visit to Australia and the subsequent call at the Philippine Islands for autumn gunnery practice, and return to the Atlantic by way of the Suez Canal will involve a further voyage of about 16,000 miles, so that the whole cruise will aggregate 30,000 miles—the longest in naval records. A naval authority on Monday remarked that the cruise would be a severe test to the efficiency of modern ship-building. It would be watched with interest by all naval architects, because it would have the effect of emphasising any weak points in the construction of the engines of these huge line of battle ships.

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[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE NEW PREMIER.

POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

Widespread Sympathy for the Ex-Premier.

LICENSING DEBATE POSTPONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

It is announced that Mr. Asquith will start for Biarritz almost immediately.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Mr. Asquith will probably leave London for Biarritz to-day.

The debate on the Second Reading of the Licensing Bill, which had been fixed for to-day, will be postponed.

The House of Commons will possibly adjourn for a week, or if not, will take Supply and other uncontentious business.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion publish the most sympathetic articles on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, hoping that his resignation will assist his recovery.

The papers add eulogistic appreciations of Mr. Asquith, giving him a most hearty welcome and lauding especially his strength and independence of character, which the Unionist papers anticipate will check the influence of the Extremists.

The "Daily News," while recognising that Mr. Asquith has earned the position, regrets that he has sometimes failed to awaken that passionate enthusiasm for reform, without which reform is impossible, and that he has sometimes appeared to fail to comprehend the forces and ideals which men think of supreme importance.

LATER.

Forecasts of the reconstruction of the Cabinet are of the most conflicting character, but it is widely assumed that Mr. Asquith will retain the Exchequer until after the Budget, when he will be succeeded by Mr. Lloyd George. It is generally agreed that Lord Ripon and Sir Henry Fowler will retire.

The "Daily Chronicle" assigns Mr. Churchill to the Colonial Secretaryship, while the "Daily News" believes he will go to the Board of Trade or Local Government Board.

It is expected that Mr. John Burns or Mr Walter Runciman will be promoted and that Major Seely will be added to the Ministry.

Mr. Asquith, the new Premier, holds the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, a position in which he, almost alone amongst the Ministry, has won distinction, owing to his daring innovations in the death duties. It is twenty-eight years since a Chancellor of the Exchequer was Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone having held the dual offices in 1880. But Mr. Gladstone was not the only Chancellor who was also chief Minister of State. William Pitt held the dual offices, so did Addington, Spencer Perceval, George Canning, and Sir Robert Peel. The circumstance is interesting, as before the days of the "Prime Ministers" it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer who was chief Minister, and who presided at the meetings of the Cabinet. King George III, whose old age found him incapable of attending the deliberations of the Cabinet, as had been the Sovereign's custom, allowed the Chancellor to occupy his place, the Regent not having any voice in the matter; and hence the leading minister, the Chancellor, came to occupy the position of "Prime Minister." The Prime Minister has no emolument, but he invariably has another title which carries an acceptable salary. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was First Lord of the Treasury, while Prime Minister, and had a salary of £ 5,000 per annum. Mr. Asquith as Chancellor has £5,000. He will now doubtless relinquish the Chancellorship —after the declaration of the Budget—and become First Lord in addition to the exalted position of King's Principal Minister.—ARLEY.

CHURCHES FOR SCOTCH REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

Presbyterians in English Churches.

GOVERNMENT'S RECOMMENDATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

A Parliamentary Paper concerning the use of Government churches in India, concludes by quoting a telegram from the Government of India to Mr. Morley, on 18th February, concurring in his recommendation to confine the movements of Scottish battalions, except in cases of emergency, to stations where Presbyterian Churches exist or are sanctioned or the church is not consecrated.

ROBBERY FROM THE PETER PAUL CATHEDRAL.

Notable Polish Relic Stolen.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that robbers have entered the Cathedral of Peter Paul, containing the tombs of the Tsars, and carried off the historic trophy, the enormous key of the fortress of Gueorguievsk, in Poland, which had been kept there.

THE KAISER AT CORFU.

Greeting by British Ships.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

H. M. S. "Formidable" and "Implacable" have arrived at Corfu to greet the Kaiser.

PARIS BUILDERS' LOCK-OUT.

Fifty Thousand Workers Idle.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Fifty thousand workmen have been thrown idle by a lock-out in the Paris building trade.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MOROCCO.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Five hundred and fifty-eight more troops have left Algiers for Casablanca.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m. to-day.

POLITICAL RIOTS IN PORTUGAL.

Voters Fired upon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

In the elections in Portugal up to the present, 90 Monarchists have been elected out of a total of 146 seats.

As the result of disorders in Lisbon, the troops fired on the crowds at several polling-stations, killing and wounding several persons.

4TH FUSILIERS.

Officers' Mess on Fire.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A fire broke out in the Officers' Mess of the 4th Fusiliers at Mullingar, and four privates were fearfully burned in saving the colours.

One has since died.

FATAL HOUSE ACCIDENT.

Heavy Loss of Life.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Two houses collapsed in Castle-street, Oxford-street, during the night.

Nine corpses have been extricated from the ruins and seven persons are still missing.

Twenty were rescued with slight injuries, most of them being foreign waiters.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Cabinet Resigns.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that the Persian Cabinet has resigned.

UNHAPPY FINLAND.

Diet Dissolved.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

On the report of the Governor-General, the Finnish Diet has been dissolved owing to a Socialist vote of censure on the Senate, which the St. Petersburg Cabinet declared to be an inadmissible criticism of the Tsar's measures.

DARING OUTRAGE BY ARABS.

British Steamer Fired on.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Reuter wires from Bushire that insurgent Arabs in the Amara district fired for three hours on the British steamer "Blosse Lynch." Two passengers were killed and several wounded.

A Turkish patrol steamer which accompanied the "Blosse Lynch" returned the Arabs' fire.

ABYSSINIAN MISSION TO TURKEY.

Fruitless Errand.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Abyssinian Mission has left Constantinople and returns to Abyssinia via Alexandria without securing its object, the transfer of the Convent at Jerusalem to the Abyssinians.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAY'S CASE.

Application for Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

On Saturday an application for bail was sent in from Palamcottah Jail by Chidambaram Pillay containing the following among other grounds. Mr. Wynch had been working against petitioner for some months past, having been influenced by the European agents of the B. I. Steam Navigation Company, the Bank of Madras and the Coral Mills, which had suffered great loss on account of petitioner and his friends working on behalf of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company and South Indian Bank. As soon as Mr. Wynch came to know of the order passed by the High Court on 20th March last for the release of the petitioner on bail, he, with the intention to keep the petitioner still in custody, made several misrepresentations to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, and got sanction to prosecute petitioner. He took the complaint from the prosecuting inspector, arrested the petitioner while leaving the inner gates of the jail, and remanded him to custody. The sanction of the Government was obtained without the full facts being placed before them, and was not in the form required by law. Sanction could only be granted by the Governor of Madras in Council and that granted by the Chief Secretary did not satisfy the requirements of section 196, Criminal Procedure Code. The petitioner has been the victim of oppression of the authorities by being kept in jail on account of an order passed maliciously under clause 4, Section 107, by Mr. Wynch, which order was set aside by the High Court, and again on the strength of bare statement of complainant in the Sedition case, who was a mere police inspector. Petitioner's defence would, he said, be greatly prejudiced by his being kept in jail.

Mr. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate, in passing orders, remarked that the technical points advanced might be brought forward at the commencement of trial to-day. They were in his opinion not worth consideration.

THE RANGOON NIGHT STALLS.

Suit against Municipality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 6.

Before Mr. Justice E. A. Moore, to-day, on the original civil side, Mr. Ginwalla, on behalf of some night stall-holders, appeared to argue an application for issue of an injunction against the Rangoon Municipal Committee as originally filed. The suit is for a declaration that the citizens and night stall-keepers of Rangoon are entitled as a right to the use of the pavements in Dalhousie, Fraser, and Mogul streets; secondly for an injunction restraining the Municipality from claiming any rent for the use of these pavements for the purpose of keeping a stall on them between sunset and sunrise. Finally an application was made for an interlocutory injunction "pendente lite," and the Court issued notice to the defendants to show cause to-morrow why an injunction should not be granted. The Court was thronged with night stall-holders.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 6.

Before the next Burma Legislative Council a Bill will be introduced to provide for the prohibition of inoculation and for the licensing of vaccinators in Burma.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

A large number of signallers and clerks, belonging to the General and other Town Sub-Post Offices, assembled in a private house in South Entally Road, on Sunday evening last to consider their grievances.

A petition setting forth all their grievances had been sent to H. E. the Viceroy, through the Director General, but nothing so far has been done.

The chief object of the meeting was to consider what steps they should now take. The meeting unanimously resolved, that their proceedings should be nothing but constitutional; two resolutions were before the meeting, which were carried—one was to start a club for the employes in the Calcutta Post offices, and the other to present a fresh petition to H. E. the Viceroy, stating all their grievances. A strong Committee was formed to draft the petition.

Another telegraph signaller, employed in the Central office, Calcutta, was suspended on Sunday last for slow working.

The congestion continues and is getting worse; foreign messages dated 3rd were not sent off up to the 5th. It is also reported that some 15 military signallers, dissatisfied with the new rules, have reverted to their regiments.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Farewell to Justice Boddam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

H. E. the Governor was present at the sitting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference on Saturday afternoon last when the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed read a farewell address to Mr. Justice Boddam, eulogising the latter's great services to the Mahomedan community to whom he had been, since he first set foot on these shores, guide, philosopher and friend.

MR. JUSTICE BODDAM'S SPEECH.

In the course of a lengthy reply, Mr. Justice Boddam said:—I have now had the pleasure of being closely connected with the Mahomedan community, to a certain extent of this Presidency, for some eight or nine years. In all my experience, I have found that they were genial and kind-hearted, anxious to do the right, always willing to be helped to do anything that was suggested for their good, most grateful and appreciative of anything in the nature of help or sympathy. Whenever I have been able to do anything for any of them, they have exhibited an amount of gratitude which is entirely out of proportion to the services I have been able to render.

Proceeding to criticise, Mr. Boddam said:—"In spite of your many good qualities, you have qualities which are not good; you are proud and jealous; you lack continuity of effort. It is your pride and jealousy, which placed you in the position which you occupied but a very short time ago and from which you have not entirely recovered yet—the position in which you were classed among the backward classes of this Presidency. You are enthusiastic about adopting any new suggestion that may be for your good; many good suggestions are made, they are adopted with enthusiasm and a good deal of effort is made for their success; but by degrees they are lost sight of, forgotten and dropped. I think that a good deal of this has to do with your jealousy You have been like a flock of sheep; you have followed ideas here, ideas there, and ideas elsewhere, adopted them with enthusiasm, got tired of them, quarelled with the originator of them and dropped them."

Mr. Boddam then added some words of sound practical advice and announced that an anonymous friend had given Rs. 10,000 to form the nucleus for starting an Hostel for Mahomedan students to be called the Lawley Hostel.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Lady Minto arrives by the P. and O. steamer "Persia," reaching Bombay on the 22nd May, and then proceeds to join the Viceroy at Simla.

His Excellency is expected here the first week in May, about which time the Foreign Secretary, Mr Butler, who is now on tour visiting the principal Political Agencies throughout India, also reaches Simla.

Lord Kitchener is due here the last week in April.

The new annexe to the Viceregal Lodge here is now about half built and work is proceeding upon it busily; but it is doubtful whether it will be finished by the time Lord Minto arrives. It is of stone with pillars to match those of the entrance to the main building, and brings into existence by rearrangements of existing rooms a Council Chamber double the size of the present one and large enough to accommodate the whole of the new body of fifty-eight members which is likely to come into existence by next season with the sanctioning of the Councils Extension Scheme, upon the details of which Sir Herbert Risley is now engaged here.

Sir Herbert Risley is now about again and at work, his recent indisposition having been of the slightest.

Simla is now filling up. The Home and Finance Members have arrived and the Revenue and Agriculture Member comes in to-day. Of the Secretaries, Sir Harold Stuart is here in charge of the Home Department, vice Sir Herbert Risley on special duty. Mr. Carlyle (Revenue and Agriculture), Mr. Jacob (Public Works Department), Mr. Meston (Finance), and Mr. Robertson (Commerce and Industry), are also here. The whole of the offices have reopened and secretariat work is in full swing.

The Decentralisation Commission is also sitting here and to-day took the evidence of Mr. Meston and had a consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Baker.

A new feature of the station is the arrival of the motor car which is likely to prove a serious competitor of the railway in bringing visitors to Simla. The Municipality, however, have wisely decided to allow no exception to be made to the rule which prohibits these vehicles from proceeding beyond the limits of the cart road.

Steady rain has been falling here throughout to-day. It is very badly wanted as a water famine threatens the station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

All short leave for telegraph signallers is stopped for the present, unless upon medical certificate vouched for by a Civil Surgeon. This is in consequence of the number of men upon the sick list and the congested state of the traffic.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN.

Receives 27 Wounds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

A Gidhaur correspondent sends the "Englishman" an account of a dastardly outrage committed on Mr. Sims, a European in the employ of the Maharaja's service. It would appear that Mr. Sims had chastised some sepoys of the Raj for impertinence, on the night of the 29th March last. Seven sepoys of village Seiva came to the bungalow, where Mr. Sims was sitting in the verandah; Mrs. Sims, who has been very ill, was just retiring to the bedroom. One of these men, Mahabir Singh, on Mr. Sims, asking "Kohi hai," replied "Sepoy. We have brought a letter from the Maharaja." Mr. Sims got up to take the letter. Upon this, two more men rushed across from the east side, through the verandah and then was given an order to "maro." Mr. Sims was first hit on the leg, he ran through the house to the kitchen thinking he would get some protection from his servants. They followed him through the house, and then belaboured him with "lathis."

Mr. Sims has 27 wounds on his body; one on his head is four inches long and 3/4 inch deep. Mrs. Sims ran into the verandah, hearing whacks with "lathis" and groans of her husband, and found him on the verandah, lying senseless. One of the peons tore her skirt. She is so prostrated, that she cannot identify anyone. Mr. Sims can identify all.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

The following arrivals and departures are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. A. B. Zorab, I.M.S., Lieut. F. S. Smith, I.M.S., and Lieut. A. G. F. Handley, Ordnce Dept., arrived and landed ex s. s. "City of Glasgow," on 28th March; Lieut C. P. Woodward, 41st Dogras, Lieut. W. E. Fleming, 41st Dogras, Capt. F. Knowles, 15th Husrars, arrived and landed ex s s. "Caledonia," on 3rd April; Lieut. J. F. C. Mackenzie, R.A.M.C., arrived and landed ex s.s. "Marmora," on 3rd April.

Departures.—Major W. B. James, 2nd Lancers, Major R. G. Munn, 36th Sikhs, pe s.s. "Africa" on 1st April Capt J. A. S. Balmain, 15th Hussars, per s. s. "Oceana," on 1st April Lieut. C. E. Reynard, 12th Lancers, Lieut. C. M. Truman, Brig.-General F. Bowles, Staff, Lieut. L. Forbes, 57th Rifles, Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. James, Northumberland Fusrs., Lieut.-Col. H. Harwood, N. Stafford Regiment, Major Sir J. Milbanke, 10th Hussars, Lieut. Hammersley Smith, 14th Lancers; Captain R. H. Thomas, R.E., per s.s. "Marmora," on 4th April.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Colonel R. C. Broome, Remount Department, arrived and landed ex s.s. "Egypt," on 27th March; Captain G. C Burn, Cant. Magte. and Captain A. J. V. Betts, I.M.S, arrived and landed ex s.s. "Caledonia," on third April.

Departures.—Lt.-Col. F. H. Oldfield, R.E., per s.s. "Ville de Ciotat," on 28th March; Major H. H. Butler, R.F.A., and Lt.-Col. L. W. Shakespear, 2nd Gurkhas, per s.s. "Africa," on 1st April; Colonel E. Blunt, R.E, Lieut. S. G. V. Ellis, Mily. Accts. Dept., Major F. D. Hunt, A.V.C., Lieut. F. E. Mascall, R.A., Major H. S. Garratt, 103rd Mahrattas, and Major J. R. Darley, 109th Infy., per s.s. "Marmora," on 4th April.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Army School Mistress Laura Spencer is granted leave on Medical Certificate in India from 11th March to 15th April.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to Major H. P. Versturme Bunbury, 2nd Royal Scots, for ten days from 6th April, inclusive.

BOMBAY—Arrivals April 6—Lieut. Woodward, 41st Dogras, from England.
Lieut. Fleming, 41st Dogras from England.
Major McEllmoney R. E. from Lucknow.
Capt. Knowles, 15th Hussars, from England.
Brigadier-General Bowles H. Q. Staff, from Simla.
Lieut. Reyward 12th Lancers from Sealkote.
Lieut. Truman 12th Lancers from Sealkote.
Lieut. Forbes 57th Rifles from Peshawar.
Lieut. Mackenzie R. A. M. C. from Austalia.
Capt. Campbell, H. Q. Staff, from Simla.

DEPARTURES, April 6.—Lieut Loch, 97th Infantry to Bushire.
Lieut Meade, 33rd Cavalry to Persian Gulf
Lieut Estrange, 79th C. S. to Aurungabad
Col. Blunt, R. E. to England
Lieut Ellis, Mil. Accountants Department to England
Capt. Burn, Mil Accountants Department to Neemuch
Major Hunt, A.V.C, to England
Major Garratt, 103th Mahrattas to England
Major Darley, 109th Infantry to England.
Lieut Mascall, R.A. to England.
Col. Chase, R.A to Karachi.
Lt Col Brownrigg, 128th Pioneers to Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Major-General Pitcher, Commanding Bangalore Brigade, is granted 60 days' privilege leave to England.

Brigadier General Mullaly, Division of Chief of the Staff, is granted 6 months' leave to England.

Capt. Goodson and Lieutenant Shaw, Royal Field Artillery, are posted to the 77th Battery, R. F. A., at Fyzabad.

Capt. Riddell, 48th Pioneers, is appointed an attache in the Adjutant General's Division at Simla.

Second Lieutenant Goff, Leinster Regiment, has been allowed to resign his Commission.

Lieutenant Heenan, Leinster Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment for a period of 3 years.

Captain O. M. Harris, R.F.A, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Colonel S. Grant, Royal Engineers, is placed on retired pay from 23rd March 1908.

Col. H. Appleton, Royal Engineers, retires from the service on an Indian pension.

THE ULSOOR MURDERS.

Trial of the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 6.

The trial of Bapoo and Sandararaj, of the Ulsoor gang of murderers, for the murder of the boy Appiah, in July 1907, was concluded before the Mysore Chief Court of Sessions. Five Indian gentlemen were selected to sit as a jury to try that part, the charge relating to robbery, the same five gentlemen sitting as assessors to try the charge of murder. On the conclusion of counsel's speeches and Judge's summing up, the foreman of the jury returned a verdict of guilty against both the accused on the charge of robbery, but giving their individual opinion as assessors, they thought the murder not proven, and this was entered as a verdict of not guilty, which is curious, considering that robbery was the consequence of the murder.

The Judge reserved judgment.

PONDICHERRY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

Under the orders from the French Minister for the Colonies, the Pondicherry correspondent writes, the municipal elections have been adjourned to September next. The election of members for local end general Councils are to be held in October.

The water-supply schemes for Pondicherry and Chandernagore have been sent to France for sanction of the Home Government.

All work on the proposed Pondicherry-Tirupapuliyur Railway is for the present suspended.

CHOLERA AT TINNEVELLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

A Tinnevelly correspondent telegraphs:—Cholera has broken out among the Reserve Police in Tinnevelly town, two Europeans Sergeants—Clarke and Hoye—and three constables being attacked. Sergeant Clark succumbed this morning.

RAIN IN THE N. W. F. PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Rain ranging from one and a half inches in Rawalpindi to half an inch in Peshawar which has fallen during the past twenty-four hours will do an infinity of good to the late sown crops, though damage to the early sown ones from it is inevitable. It will also bring on the grass for cattle and put heart into the people, though it has come so late that the boon is far from an unmixed one.

The prospectus for the Bangalore big races is issued, the dates being fixed for 2nd, 4th, and 7th June.

COL. H. J. W. BROWNRIGG, R. E., died on March 12th on the troopship "Plassy," returning from India. The eldest son of the late Mr. M. Brownrigg, of Arlington House, Guildford, he was in his forty-ninth year. Entering the Army in 1878, Col. Brownrigg reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1904. From August 1893 to June 1894 he was an instructor at the Royal Military Academy.

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. MR. NEWLANDS may be an expert in telegraph administration; and it may be the case that up to the present India has followed an antiquated and unprofitable system. But the fact remains that his sudden introduction of a new method, involving new night duties and new watches, has completely upset the entire Telegraph Department and has caused untold annoyance to mercantile firms and private persons all over India. Not only have Bombay and Rangoon firms not received important business telegrams at all, but in many cases they have received wires despatched, let us say at 10 p.m. on a certain day before those despatched from Calcutta at 12 noon on the same day. It is understood also that under the new system a message no longer bears the date and place of despatch so that it is often extremely difficult for the head firm to at once realize from which of its mofussil agents the message has come. This and other minor changes have engendered considerable annoyance to commercial bodies, but are such as any firm could adopt to business demands in a reasonably short space of time; but no firm is able to suit its business to the chaos in delivery and despatch which now characterizes the telegraph service all over India. One reads of 3,000 telegrams accumulated in Rangoon, of 6,000 inland telegrams and 500 foreign messages waiting transmission from Calcutta, of 60 per cent. of the telegraph staff in India and Burma being compelled to go on sick leave in consequence of the exacting nature of the new night duties; and one is disposed to agree with the local Bombay firms who are calling down fire and brimstone upon the devoted head of Mr. Newlands. So far apparently no hopes of speedy reorganization of the telegraph traffic are held out by Government, and the firms who depend very largely on the telegraph wire to make their business are given the somewhat exasperating advice to be patient and await better times. This is not exactly acceptable advice to people who may lose thousands of rupees in consequence of the late delivery of a telegram and who as matters now stand have already been put to very considerable difficulty. Doubtless as the Government of India naively remark things will settle down in time: but one cannot help thinking that the Director-General of Telegraphs will have to agree to considerable alterations in Mr. Newlands' revolutionary scheme of administration, before that consummation is reached, and that as regards the staff throughout India concessions will have to take the place of compulsion if a solution is to be found for the present impasse. The whole business strikes the outsider as the natural result of turning loose in India a red-hot expert, who has no knowledge of the country and of the way work s and must be carried on in it.

LOCAL APPOINTMENTS. The past week was noteworthy for a succession of appointments connected with the administration of the city. First and foremost was the appointment of the Hon Mr. Basil Scott to succeed Sir Lawrence Jenkins as Chief Justice. Rumour had for some time been rife as to the latter's successor. "It is to be someone from home said one; it is to be a Puisne Judge from Calcutta" said another; "I think we may see an Indian Chief Justice" said a third. All doubts have now been set at rest by the appointment of a luminary of the local bar, who was already acted once as a Judge of the High Court and has long borne the reputation of being a sound and experienced lawyer. Mr. Scott has not been exactly what one could style a society lion; he has too many personal accomplishments and is too much of a student to be that; for, it is said, he is no mean musician, he paints in oils, and has been in past years interested in anthropological questions. But assuredly he will be all the better judge for that. The Corporation, as I portended last week, have elected the Hon. Mr. Dunn to be their President for the current year, and they could hardly have made a better choice. Mr. Dunn combines the "Suaviter in modo" with a considerable knowledge of local affairs and ought to be of the greatest assistance to the Corporation in dealing with the big questions which will shortly come before that body. One cannot in welcoming Mr. Dunn forbear, however, to say a word of adieu to the retiring president Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey. His election to the presidential chair took place at a somewhat critical period in the history of the Corporation, when members were disposed to clamour rather loudly and were keen to note any action on the part of the President which in their opinion might savour of partiality to an idea or a party. It is to the credit of Mr. Vithaldas that in spite of occasional passages with the more unruly councillors he always held his own feelings in control and managed throughout the year to hold a clear course acceptable to everybody. The other appointments to which reference has been made above are those of the new Justices of the Peace for the City and Island of Bombay. There are not many new names in the list, so far as one can judge; but those now nominated for the first time seem to have been wisely chosen. Although outside their honorary magisterial work the justices have few duties of any importance the fact remains that the Indian does covet the distinction of a J. Pship, and he who obtains the distinction at once rises several steps in the social ladder. He can also be of great assistance to his own community, whatever it may be, in bringing its views and wishes to notice and from the fact that he is authorized to witness signatures to documents he obtains a far wider circle of friends and acquaintance that he would obtain under ordinary circumstances.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS. A short time ago the Corporation discussed the question of providing and maintaining a town band, and went so far as to take counsel's opinion whether the Municipal Act could be held to authorise such a departure. The opinion was however unfavourable, and for the time being the subject has apparently been dropped. But to any one who has visited the Victoria Gardens recently on days when the band of the Royal Scots is playing, it must have been apparent that the populace will travel far to catch the sound of the pipes and the drum. The crowd has been gradually increasing on Saturday afternoons ever since arrangements were made for the band to play; and one who was present at the Gardens on Saturday last informs me that at least ten thousand persons of all classes must have visited the gardens, chiefly to hear the Scotch pipers. A certain number did wander round the animal enclosures, and native ladies in bright costumes might have been seen watching the pheasant cages the inmates of which vied in variegated splendour with those who stood looking at them. But the bulk of the visitors—Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Beni-Israel clung to the central portion of the gardens, occupying every available chair and standing in packed groups, to hear the band play. It is unquestionable that much improvement has been effected in the Victoria Gardens of recent years. The animals have been better housed, the paths and plants have been more carefully tended: but the popularity which the gardens now enjoy must be largely ascribed to the introduction of music on certain fixed days, which draws people out of their homes and affords them desirable relaxation from the cares of the home or the office. It is said that the regimental band will probably be unable to play during the hot weather, which is the very season when the populace most desires to be amused out of doors and when it is most desirable to give them some reason for coming out of the stuffy alleys of the city. If the statement be true, it is to be hoped that the Corporation will provide funds sufficient to enable the executive authorities to provide some other band twice a week till June; for judging by the attraction which it has for the masses a band might almost be described as an aid to health, alluring them as it does from the heavy atmosphere of the most crowded quarters to spend from two or three hours under the open sky in pleasant surroundings. There is a rumour abroad that a company of capitalists has been formed to build a pier in Back Bay, replete with all the attractions usually to be found at sea-side places in England. One hopes that the rumour may be true: but it will be long before such a scheme can be carried to completion; and until it is, the Victoria Gardens must remain the only place within reasonable distance of the City proper in which the masses can find their relaxation. On this account every effort must be put forth to increase its present popularity and provide such entertainments as are acceptable to the mass of the people.

SIR DAVID BARR AND FEUDATORY INDIA.

A correspondent writes:—About a quarter of a century ago there was a story, which may have been apocryphal, in circulation in Central India, concerning a telegram said to have been despatched by the Political Agent of one of its States to the newly appointed Foreign Secretary, who was a friend of the framer of the message. The latter, according to the current version of the incident, was, "Remember David when thou comest into thy Kingdom", which is said to have elicited an equally felicitous reply from the recipient. The officials indicated in this semi-political legend of the eighties are Sir David Barr and Sir Mortimer Durand, who have both won distinction since, the former retiring three years ago with a considerable reputation for tactfulness and success in dealing with Native States, while the youthful Foreign Secretary of Lord Ripon's day became European diplomatist. The story which I quote with all the reserve attachable to such unauthenticated narratives, is worth recalling in connection with Sir David Barr's London lecture last month upon the Native States in which he recited his own experiences of them and their rulers, and related a few of the apothegms which govern their relations with the paramount Power.

The discourse is interesting as one of a series of endeavours now being made to enlighten the British public about the extent and importance of these States, of whom a great many have never heard, and even those acquainted with the names of the units composing Feudatory India have often the vaguest ideas concerning their revenues, populations and forms of government. The lecture, however, might have been a little more accurate in some of his statements, considering the opportunities he has as a member of the India Council for verifying them. For example, it comes as a revelation to be told by an authority like Colonel Barr that Baroda "is under the Government of Bombay," a statement indicating that our administration is responsible for the political and personal relations of the Gaekwar with the Crown. All students of Indian history are perfectly well aware that after the occurrences in the early seventies which resulted in the deposition of Mulhar Rao, Baroda and its affairs were placed under the supervision of the Calcutta Foreign Office, as a consequence of the extraordinary muddle disclosed by the Commission of enquiry, and the Bombay Government have about as much concern with them as the Emperor William has with the British navy. Again, the Colonel converts the Hyderabad revenues into sterling and states them "at more than two millions." the actual figures being upwards of three and a quarter millions. Sir David Barr being the official who was practically responsible for the Berar Settlement skates very lightly over that remarkable agreement which he charaterises as entirely satisfactory to the State, but as his lecture abounds with statistics he might have included a few demonstrating the financial benefits inherited by the Government of India under its clauses, which are known to be considerable as contrasted with the twenty-five lakhs per annum paid to Hyderabad.

As has been stated in previous articles on the subject, the Governor-General of last century who, by his treaties and intervention in its concerns, practically fashioned Feudatory India as it has come down to us, was Lord Hastings, and the modern history of the States dates from his day and the period, some thirty years later, when Dalhousie's annexationist policy caused much alarm and unrest amongst their rulers. Both Sir David Barr and Lord Curzon who acted as his sponsor at the Royal Society of Arts Symposium last month omitted those important eras from their discourses, probably for the sake of brevity, and limited their historical allusion to what had occurred subsequent to the Mutiny. The Queen's Proclamation guaranteeing the integrity of the States and conferring the privilege of adoption on their rulers is the Magna Charta of Feudatory India, and converted their precious suspicions into active loyalty. Lord Mayo recognised their utility and, had he lived, would probably have produced a scheme for their closer association with Government; but no endeavour in this direction was made until the period of the first Delhi assemblage. Colonel Barr makes scarcely any allusion to Lord Lytton's well-meant proposals to form the Chiefs into an Imperial Council with powers to discuss and advise Government upon important affairs—an innovation which alarmed the Conservatives of Disraeli's day, but which is undoubtedly the genesis of the assembly to be created under the Reform scheme now under consideration. Writing to the British Premier thirty years ago on the political situation in the East, Lord Lytton said: "The Indian Princes and Chiefs are a powerful aristocracy. To secure completely and efficiently utilised that aristocracy is, I am convinced, the most important problem now before us. I admit that it is not easy of immediate solution. For whilst on the one hand we require their cordial and willing allegiance which is dependent on their sympathies being in some way associated with the interests of the British power, on the other hand we certainly cannot afford to give them any increased political power independent of our own." No estimate of our relations with the Princes which overlooks Lord Lytton's recognition of their value can be accepted as complete, and for this reason I have supplied the hiatus in the present discourse.

But the portion of the lecture which will attract most attention in the Native Durbars is that in which Colonel Barr refers to the existing relations (characterised as "official swaddling clothes" by one eminent ruler) between Government and the Princes. "In the administration of their internal affairs," said he, "the Government of India does not interfere in States, great or small, nor does the Government exercise anything more than a political jurisdiction which extends to a general supervision and guidance," and a few sentences further on he gives the situation away by asserting that "the success or failure of our dealings with Native States depends entirely upon a correct appreciation of the extent to which we should supervise, and the manner in which we should guide the actions of the rulers." It is precisely upon these points that there is such a multiplicity of opinions, dependent practically upon the personal inclinations and desire for interference manifested by the officers accredited to the Native Courts. There were a number of distinguished ex-Politicals amongst Col. Barr's audience who, recollecting their own experiences and the divinity which environs the Department, could hardly fail to be amused at his somewhat laboured and imperfect defence of relations which fluctuate according to circumstances and are sympathetic or hostile, intensive or indifferent, according to individual dispositions. It would be possible to quote some remarkable instances in elucidation of this aspect of the position, but as that would involve an excursion into personalities and the secret histories of some of the States I refrain from giving illustrations. But it is an unassailable proposition that there is no such basis as a continuity of policy in these matters, it is the absence of defined rules governing the relations between the princes and their political mentors which occasionally leads to situations and incidents of which the general public hears nothing, but which are none-the-less acutally felt by those concerned. And these conditions will continue to exist and to evoke periodical criticism until means are devised for their abolition, such for example as those adumbrated by the present Secretary of State whose sympathies are entirely on the side of the States. The suggestion that the Government of India does not interfere in the internal affairs of its Feudatories is entirely opposed to the realities of the position and will be accepted by no one acquainted with the net work of rules, precedents and prohibitions with which we have environed them, and which extend to such personal concerns as the absence of rulers from their principalities or the exchange of correspondence with each other. In a recent article we gave some examples of the restrictions imposed upon the Chiefs in regard to the selection and payment of one class of their employes and showed how old treaties had been interpreted in a manner never intended by their framers, but it would take more space than we have at our command to publish an exhaustive catalogue of the mandates issued by the Foreign Department, the majority of which are never disclosed except to those immediately concerned, as the sinister provisions of the Official Secrets Act protect them from divulgence. Colonel Barr's membership of the India Council doubtless precluded him from making inconvenient revelations, otherwise he might have raised the veil a little higher and given us a few actualities instead of interesting speculations concerning the attitude observed towards the States, but despite the deficiencies we have indicated his discourse was not without educative value as a means of giving the British public glimpses of a portion of India with which they are very imperfectly acquainted.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CYCLING IN PARIS.

Golf.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

BOXING.

Jem Roche, the Wexford boxer, got a very unpleasant surprise in his match with Tommy Burns at Dublin on St. Patrick's Day. That the Canadian born boxer of French-German parentage, and who is now a naturalised American, is a very scientific fighter, most of us recognise and his latest effort is another feather in his cap. The dominating factor about Burns is his great confidence. Not only did he lay 3 to 1 on himself to big money, but his general air and manner on entering the ring spoke of his belief in himself. This naturally effects his rivals and, as a very good judge put it to the writer recently, "Burns fairly hypnotises his opponents." It used to be said of the great John L. Sullivan that his look on confronting his victims took half the fight out of them and, depend upon it, this question of a confident manner is not half understood. That the mind governs the body, we all understand, and naturally a man who enters the ring with the one thought "I am going to win" is more likely to succeed than the one who recognises he has a severe task before him and hopes for the best. Of course all the confidence in the world will not help a man much if his rival lands a knock out blow, but it certainly does influence the opponent and tend to make him less liable to get in the fatal punch. The rivals had hardly faced each other on Tuesday, when it became plain that Roche realized he was up against a very big proposition and his cautions tactics conveyed much. Burns was quick to grasp the feelings of his rival and after making play with the left and landing a few moderate blows, he feinted for the body, with caused Roche to leave his jaw uncovered. The next instant the visitor swung his right to the Irishman's chin and it was all over, Roche fell forward on his face and though he soon regained his feet, the fatal ten seconds had elapsed and Burns was the richer by a matter of £ 1,700, besides what he won in bets. The contest only lasted 1 min. 28secs. and was just such another as the Burns vs Squires match. The Australian, by the way, was present and talks of another meeting with Burns. The latter is ready and has no objection to taking on beaten men, but they must put up a substantial side stake. Burns will now migrate to Paris and may meet one of the French cracks, but unless he alters his mind, will not take on McVea, as Johnson is the only coloured boxer he feels disposed to meet.

INDOOR RUNNING.

Indoor running is a popular pastime in the United States, but it has never been well exploited in England except for professionals and in long distance races. Many followers of the foot-racing game, however, are considerably interested in the subject and hope W. Growcott will accept the invitation to visit Johannesburg and meet A. B. Postle (of Australia) in the big wood-shed. Many readers will no doubt be curious to know something about this. It permits of a 120 yards course, wide enough for four runners, and the track is composed of fine cinders. Naturally, being under cover, the surface is always good. while the absence of wind is a big factor in fast time. Postle has already shown 5 1-5secs. for 50 yards, 9 1-2secs. for 95 yards and 10 1-5secs. for 105 yards. These are all remarkably good performances and he is evidently a fine mover and we shall be anxious to see him run here. Unfortunately we have no very fast sprinters about just now and as Postle has already defeated R. B. Day of Blackpool, it is hard to see where a worthy rival for the Colonial is coming from.

THE CHAMPIONS BEATEN.

The Yorkshire cross-country championship at Bradford proved a bit of a surprise, as the Bradford men beat Hallamshire for team honours. In the National, Hallamshire won with Bradford third, but in Saturday's race only the positions of the first five men in each team were counted and this just suited the Bradford runners. The individual winner proved to be M. Conway of Middlesbrough and as he beat J. Murphy (who was sixth and one minute behind the winner in the National) by 30 secs, he is evidently a fine mover.

The Olympic authorities have virtually decided to hold the Marathon Race on Friday July 24th and not the following day as originally fixed. One of the reasons is that there will be less traffic on the roads, but Saturday would be a much better day for the public. It is pleasing to be able to state that an alteration in the route for the concluding portion of the event has been made and which avoids main roads and conforms more with the route suggested by the writer last August—when the authorities thought of omitting the event because of the traffic difficulty. Touching on Olympic affairs, the British authorities cannot hit on a satisfactory method of scoring for the trophy, which has been offered for the Nation the representatives of which make the best showing. In consequence they have asked the International Committee to decide on a scheme, and it is possible the trophy will not be awarded this year at all, unless it be for some particular event. The donor has no objection to this and, taking all things into consideration, the Marathon Race would appear to fill the bill.

CYCLING IN PARIS.

Some lively scenes have been witnessed at the Velodrome d'Hiver, the winter cycle track at Paris, recently. It is not long since that Bobbie Walthom, the American rider, "set about" a French pacer because he had not played the game. Much worse happened on Sunday last, when Jacquelin was disqualified on an objection by Mayer of Germany. Jacquelin asked for an explanation from the president of the Union Velocipedione de France and resorted to forcible methods. The public evidently sided with Jacquelin and a riot took place in which considerable damage was done. Fortunately we do not have much of this sort of thing at our cycle meeting, though the expulsion of bookmakers led to some unpleasantness last year. A feature of Sunday's racing at Paris was the fine form shown by Parent in a paced race against Darragon, and he well beat the World's champion. There was no fluke about this either and, as Parent beat the track record for 31 kilometres by half a minute, he must rank with the very best.

GOLF.

That Harry Vardon is still in the very front rank of golfers, he gave genuine proof in the Nice International Tournament this week. He was best man in the 36 holes stroke competition, doing his rounds in 72 and 71—total 143, which gave him premier honours. Arnaud Massy of La Boulie the French and English champion was second with 147, and then came J. Braid and J. Gassiat (Baden-Baden) each with 148. The last-named did his second round in 71 and so tied with Vardon for the special prize offered for the best single round. Vardon's health is not over robust, but if he settled in the Riviera, he would probably soon regain all his brilliancy. His performance on Tuesday ranks very high, as naturally Massy was far more at home on the Cagnes course than the visitor. Vardon was again seen to advantage on Wednesday when he did nine holes in 33 strokes during the Foursome Competition, the lowest score during the meeting. Chief interest on the day named centered in the team contest, Britishers and Frenchmen, in which all three matches were won by the visitors. Braid and Massy were drawn together and as the former lost to the Frenchman at Haylake, Nice and La Boulie last year and at Deal early this season his success was particularly pleasing. Massy did not show his usual ability on the greens, while Braid's putting was splendid and he was four up at the sixteenth hole and so won comfortably. Taylor beat Gassiat (402) while Vardon's win over Bombondiac was by 4 and 3, and the sweeping victories of the English and Scotch golfers comes very welcome after Massy's success in our championship at Haylake last year.

FOOTBALL.

With three Internationals crowded into a period of 48 hours, the followers of football have had much of importance to claim their attention lately. Much depended on the match between Wales and Ireland, under Rugby rules, as a win for the latter would have evened matters up greatly. It was not to be, however; the Welshmen prevailing (11 points to 5) and so gaining the International championship with three straight wins. The match was played at Belfast and at one time the home side looked to have a big chance, but unwisely tried to beat the visitors at their own game (passing movements among the backs) instead of sticking to the characteristic Irish forward rushes. The success of Wales makes the 14th of the series, as against 8 wins by Ireland and 1 draw.

Ireland made a gallant fight of it against England in the Association International a few weeks back, so that much was expected of the home side against Scotland at Dublin on Saturday. The heavy state of the ground quite put the speedy Irishmen off their game however, and they fared badly, the Scots winning by 5 goals to 0. This is a very heavy reverse and will serve to stimulate the Scotchmen for the chief International of the year—against England. It may be added that the winning side was entirely composed of home Scots, no Anglo-Scot being invited. Scotland now claims 22 wins and Ireland 1, with 2 draws.

The remaining International was England v. Wales, under Association rules, at Wrexham and was remarkable for an incident which may possibly have beneficial results. As most sportsmen well know, accidents will happen at times and it seems a bad blot on the rules, that provision is not made for substitutes, so that ill-luck may not deprive a side of a fair chance. During the game at Wrexham L. R. Roose the famous amateur goal-keeper, and Hughes (Nottingham Forest) were both injured, so that Wales had but nine men against England's eleven. The game was spoilt in consequence and England's victory by 7 goals to 1 is no credit under the circumstances. During the second half, Davies of Bolton, (who was among the spectators) was invited to keep goal for Wales and this is the first record of a substitute being allowed in an International match. It was at the suggestion of one of England's Councillors that this was done, and all lovers of fair play will hope the day is not far distant when a substitute will be allowed to take the place of any player compelled to retire, whether at football, cricket, hockey, or any other of our pastimes.

The whole interest in the First League Tournament is centered in the efforts of the teams struggling to avoid going down to the Second Division. A fine win (3 goals to 1) for Chelsea over Sheffield Wednesday makes the Stamford Bridge men look safe, and at the moment Birmingham, Sunderland and Notts County appear to be the worst off. While the first place in the premier division is a sure thing for Manchester United, we are having quite a different struggle for top place in the Second Division. Derby County heads the list just now, 42 points for 29 games, and should regain the First Division. Then come two teams virtually neck and neck, Bradford City claiming 41 for 30 games, and Fulham 39 for 29 games, while Leicester Fosse are also in it with 38 for 29. It will thus be seen that the result of a single match may mean much.

Matters are not so exciting in the Scottish League and the opinion is growing that Celtic will again carry off the honours. The champions visited Partick Thistle on Saturday and won by 3 goals to 0, and though Dundee and Falkirk were winners against Queen's Park and Hibernians, by 3 goals to 1 respectively, neither team is likely to overtake the leaders. True, Falkirk claims the same number (45) of points as Celtic; but the latter team has played but 27 matches as against 29 by Falkirk.

THE TURF.

This is the last week of the steeplechasing season and flat racing will be in full swing when the next notes are despatched. British sportsmen were somewhat surprised to learn that Monitor had been struck out of the City and Suburban, as well as the Lincoln Handicap. From what the writer can gather, there is a doubt about the French colt's staying powers and should be seen on one of our courses this season, then probably the Royal Hunt Cup may be the event to attract.

The methods of the South American trainer Torterolo and the jockeyship of Gomez, who so ably rode Epsom Lad on sundry occasions, are not forgotten here and race goers were pleased to hear that the trainer named is hale and hearty. His son is now here, accompanied by two Argentine jockeys, one of whom can go to scale at a little over 4 stone, and the doings of the visitors will certainly claim attention after past events.

"One of the finest fencers seen for a long time." This was the opinion of many good judges on seeing Jerry M win the New Century Steeplechase of 500 sovs. at Hurst Park. The winner is a five-year-old and the property of Mr. Assheton-Smith and will no doubt carry that gentleman's colours to the fore on more occasions. Other recent wins of note were those of Roman Law at Hooton Park and of Flaxman at Baldoyle, both being down to run in the Grand National.

IN GENERAL.

At the Eton College sports yesterday G. R. L. Anderson ran 120 yards over ten flights of hurdles in 15 4/5 seconds, which would have been world's record a few years ago.

Alfred Shrubb shows no inclination to take on Johnson of Rochdale at 15,20 and 25 miles, as invited to do by the ex-Salford Harrier.

Jesus College beat Trinity Hall on the post in the Clinker Luis at Cambridge and created a new record of 7 minutes 45 seconds.

Australia has developed a new swimming champion in F. Beaurepaire, who recently won the "mile" in the fine time of 24 minutes 29 seconds.

England beat Ireland in the International Hockey match by 4 goals to 0.

T. Arthur of Newport has again won the Welsh cross-country championship, while his club also took the team honours.

On presenting the prize to the winners at the Gainsford A. and B. C. recently, Lord Alvestone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, said "the better men were able to defend themselves with their fists, the better it was for everybody."

The English representatives proved no match for their American rivals in the annual cable chess match, the Americans winning by 5 1/2 games to 2½.

The Military Doubles Racquets Championship has been won by Lieut. Astor and Lord Somers of the 1st Life Guards, who beat the representatives of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade by 4 games to 2.

A PORTFOLIO OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF SIND TILES.

The thanks of archæologists and all those interested in this particular phase of art in India are due to Mr. Henry Cousins, the Director of the Archæological Survey to the Bombay Government, for the care bestowed upon the drawings, and to the Government of India for the accurate and complete manner in which his drawings have been reproduced in the valuable and handsome volume just issued upon the Coloured Tiles found upon the mosques and tombs in Sind.

The portfolio only requires one or two coloured reproductions of sketches of these buildings as an artist would see them, in addition to the architectural elevations and sections, to be a model of what such a work should be. Its great virtue is that so little space is wasted upon verbal descriptions of their attractions which are set forth in a much more telling manner by means of the many well executed plates.

A short account of the little that is known or even conjectured regarding the origin of the craft of tile and pottery making in Sind serves as an introduction, and to this is added a word or two of criticism upon its artistic quality, but the author wisely refers those who are interested in the technical details of their manufacture to works devoted specially to that question. Ample space is therefore available for the chief attraction of the volume, namely the illustrations, depicting whole buildings and their details, and it is to these that expert and amateur alike will turn with interest. They provide a valuable field of study for the designer, and afford yet another proof, if such were required, of the almost inexhaustible fertility of the Eastern mind in working out intricate and beautiful geometrical patterns for the decoration of wall and ceiling surfaces.

It is scarcely possible by any method of reproduction to give the richness and translucency of the tones of blue and turquoise blue of the tiles, but to those who have seen them in their setting these illustrations will recall details it would be impossible for the mind to bring away, and for future generations this book will provide a record of an art now nearly extinct, which, despite the efforts for the preservation of the originals, appears only too likely to become in the course of years nothing more than a tradition.

Mr. Herman Tappe, a New York milliner, was surprised by a customer asking him to design a spring hat for her pet dog. "I want to get a hat that will set off the lines of its face," she said. When he refused, she left in much wrath.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Malaria in Frere Road.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

THE COMMISSIONER THANKS.

Before the Corporation proceeded with their business, the Municipal Commissioner said that he desired to express his thanks to all members of the Corporation for the resolution which was passed at their last meeting, relative to an increase in his salary as Commissioner. He assured them that he would continue to devote his best energies to the interests of the City and trusted that he would continue to receive their cordial co-operation in the discharge of his important duties.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding reports of the Health Officer and Deputy Engineer. Drainage, regarding an epidemic of malaria of a virulent type prevalent among the residents of Frere Road since August last.

The Health Officer reported: Malaria is endemic in Bombay at certain times and under certain conditions assumes an epidemic form. It is well known that this disease is due to the presence of a parasite in the blood which is transmitted from person to person by a species of mosquito. In order that Malaria should spread, the presence of the mosquito and of the persons suffering from malaria is necessary and in order that the mosquito may live and breed accumulations of water must exist. After an exceptionally heavy rainfall in June and July early in August the rains ceased and large quantities of water accumulated in the compounds of the European General Hospital, G.I.P Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway and in the new Docks where excavations were being made. The storm water channels also contained water in which larvæ of mosquitoes were found and these channels could not be covered up completely as the period of monsoon had not elapsed and it was impossible to cover them until it was practically certain that the rains had ceased. In September, my attention was drawn to the presence of cases of Malaria in the Fort Ward by Medical men and from the case incidence of fever at the A Ward dispensary and also by Mr. D. E. Wacha. The Health Officer proceeded to quote a report made by him on the subject last October, in which he stated that one of the preventive measures taken by him was to treat pools of water with Pesterine or kerosene. He concluded: The measures taken had the desired effect as there was a distinct drop in the number of cases at the dispensary and a large diminution in the number of mosquitoes. I am, however, of the opinion that a more efficient method of carrying off storm water from this locality will be a great boon to the neighbourhood and the system adopted by the Drainage Engineer in closing the storm water carrier directly after the monsoon will remove one source of the propagation of the mosquito."

The Deputy Drainage Engineer stated:—"On Frere Road and on the streets leading into Frere Road there has never been any flooding which has remained for more than an hour or two and that too only during the exceptionally heavy rainfall. The compound of the European General Hospital and the goods and rail yards of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. C. I. Railway are also drained and no doubt as the Executive Health Officer reports collections of water are found in the hollows and depressions in the compounds but this Department cannot do anything in that matter. From enquiries made of residents of long standing in this district it is found that the chief cause of the prevalence of malarial fever in this locality appears to be due to the large area of marshy land now exposed owing to the sea water being pumped out from the extensive enclosed areas to the west of the temporary bunds for excavating and laying the foundation for the main sea wall for the new Dock and the Dy. Drainage Engineer quite agrees with what has been stated by the Executive Health Officer. To the knowledge of the undersigned there has been no previous complaint about malarial fever in this locality and this present prevalence of the epidemic cannot be due to the flooding of the neighbourhood but to the extensive operations of the new Docks.

The Commissioner's letter was recorded.

THE CHOWPATTY LEVEL-CROSSING.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding the following letter from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, dated 7th March: "In view of the approaching completion of the Chowpatti Overbridge, I have the honour to give you notice, in accordance with the terms of Bombay Government Resolution, dated 25th June, 1902, (General Department), that the Chowpatti Level-crossing will be closed on some date shortly after the 20th March, 1908. The bridge will be opened this month to the public by his Excellency the Governor."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposed. "That with reference to his memorandum, dated the 20th March last, forwarding a notice from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, regarding the closing of the Chowpatti Level Crossing shortly after the 20 March 1908, the Commissioner be requested to inform the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway that until the Improvement Trust New Road giving access to the East approach to the overbridge and the Marine Lines overbridge and its approach roads are constructed and in use, the Corporation consider that the level-crossing cannot, in the interest of public safety and convenience, be closed. That a copy of the notice and of this resolution be forwarded to Government for information.

Mr. Ibrahim said that until the scheme referred to in the proposition was completed it would be most inconvenient to close the Chowpatti level-crossing.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. James MacDonald said that the corner where the new Chowpatti overbridge met Mathew Road was a most dangerous one. The angle was very much too sharp, and he had witnessed narrow escapes, which would otherwise have turned into disastrous accidents to carriages.

The proposition was carried.

COMPENSATION TO MR. WADIA.

Urgency was granted to the consideration of the resolution of the Standing Committee regarding the payment of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. M. N. Wadia, the late Municipal Secretary.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed: "That with reference to the Standing Committee resolution dated the 1st instant, the Coporation confirm under section 81 (2) of the Municipal Act, the following additional proviso to rule 22 of the Pension, &c., Regulations framed by the Standing Committee and direct that it be forwarded to Government for their confirmation:—Provided that the Corporation may grant, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, a special compassionate allowance not exceeding 9 months' pay calculated on the basis of the average monthly salary drawn during the preceding three years of service to any Government officer or servant in Municipal employ, or the widow or children of the said officer or servant, who has rendered more than 9 years' service and who is not eligible to contribute and qualify for pension under the Pension &c., Regulations framed under the City of Bombay Municipal Act. (2) That in submitting this proviso for the confirmation of Government, the President be requested to move Government to rule that it shall have effect from the beginning of the official year 1907-1908."

Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal seconded the resolution.

Mr Harrison said that the Corporation had resolved to give Mr. Wadia Rs. 10,000 on two grounds, one of which was somewhat of the nature mentioned in the proposition, and the other related to some work done by Mr. Wadia. Mr. Harrison believed that the work done was not ordered by the Corporation. They had not seen it; it was not in print; and, in fact, they had not the vaguest idea about it. It was a perfectly impossible grant, and the utmost that he would have got, if the work had been done for Government, would have been Rs. 1,000. The rules governing Government and Municipal servants were different. The point underlying this matter was that they had an officer under them for a long time and they were afraid that he might not enjoy his pension much long. Such a case was provided for in the Government rules, and also in the Municipal rules as they now stood. Under the Municipal rules if an officer retired, commenced to draw his pension; and died within twelve months after the first receipt of pension, it was open to the Corporation to give his widow and family the amount that might be payable for the remaining of those twelve months. The Government rules were much severer. For a long time the Government of India had set their face very strongly against giving anything to a man who died shortly after his retirement. The rules had now been slightly relaxed. If an officer died within a year of the receipt of his pension, and if it could be proved that his death was directly due to devotion to his duties and that his pay was under Rs. 750 a month, then his widow or family might be given a gratuity equivalent to the amount payable for the remaining months in the year. Mr. Wadia was a Government servant. His services had been lent to the Corporation by the Government, and his case should be governed by Government rules. They did not know how long Mr. Wadia would draw his pension. He thought the motion was premature and probably Government would say that as Mr. Wadia was a Government servant and was subject to Government rules, they could not recognise any position as arising which would entitle him to get anything from the Corporation to which he was not entitled under the Government rules.

The Commissioner hoped that the point of view from which Mr. Harrison had discussed the question would not appeal to the bulk of the Corporation. The Corporation had sanctioned a remuneration of Rs. 10 000 to Mr. Wadia and asked the Standing Committee to ascertain how it could be given in a legal and proper manner. The way in which it could be given was now discovered and it was placed before the Corporation. The only thing that remained to be done was to get the consent of the Government and that was what they now sought to do.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

THE ORIENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To raise accumulated funds from twenty-one and a half thousand rupees in 1875 to three crores and one lakh in 1907 is a feat of which any Company may be proud. This is what has been done by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, which has just issued its eleventh triennial valuation report which will be submitted to a meeting of shareholders and policyholders in the near future. The report is made by Mr. Thomas Wallace, the Company's Consulting Actuary, and it gives some figures which are worthy of attention. During the triennium ending in 1903 the total of new business was something over ten lakhs; during the period just closed it rose to something over twelve lakhs and it is seen that the income from premiums has also increased to a remarkable extent, the total from this source in the last period being over fifteen and a half lakhs. Altogether there has been an increase of nearly ten per cent. in the new sums assured and of sixteen and a half per cent. in the new premiums, a state of affairs of which the Company may justly feel proud and on which both shareholders and policyholders may congratulate themselves. When to this is added the fact that the ratio of expenses has been steadily declining since 1898, the picture of prosperity is enhanced in value, for its points to cautious and economical management, a fact always certain to have good influence on a business of this nature. The part of insurance in which the public is most concerned, however, is the payment of claims; and here an increase is natural, the amount in the last triennium being Rs. 9,35,300, thus bringing the total distribution under this head to nearly fifty-seven lakhs in the three years, while nearly sixty lakhs was added to the accumulated funds. One matter with which this Company, as also other general businesses, has had to contend in recent years is a sluggish money market. The report shows that ample margin was made in time for the depreciation of values and when the reaction sets in the Company will benefit largely under this head. The presentation of the report should be a pleasing duty for the directors.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"Charley's Aunt."

If a story loses nothing in the re-telling, it is certainly true that a good play loses no favour by age. *Charley's Aunt* has now been played all over the Empire for years. Everybody knows the simple story, how an Oxford under-graduate is called upon to dress up as the aunt of another under-graduate, with the result that two old men make violent love to "her." The piece has been staged in Bombay by this same Company several times, yet a good house assembled at the Empire last night, and enjoyed the constant hilarity of the piece from the opening scene to the fall of the curtain. Mr. Sinclair Cotter as Charley's Aunt is nearly as funny as Penley himself, and Mr. Bown, as Old Spettigue, was also very good. Mr. King makes a rather elderly under-graduate (though not yet twenty, according to the play) but he also exhibited his wonted abilities.

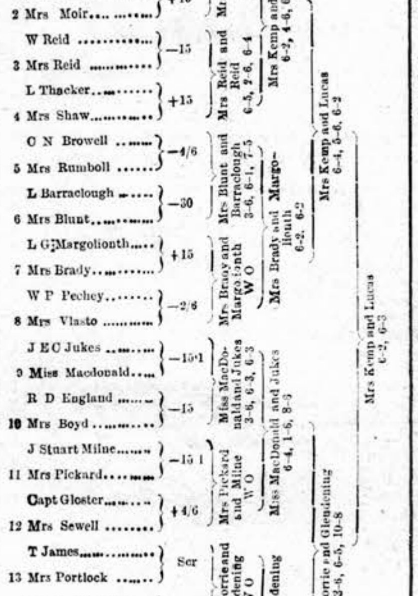
To-night *The Walls of Jericho* is to be repeated.

LAWN TENNIS.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.

(COMPLETED LAST WEEK.)

Following are the results in detail :—



The Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick, C. S. I., C. I. E., returned from leave from home on Saturday and assumed office as a temporary member of Madras Council yesterday under the usual salute.

The detachment at Robat on the Quetta-Nushki route is being temporarily reinforced by some men of the same regiment from Quetta. It is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal that the Chief Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in provinces in which two or more Superintendents are employed should be eligible for charge allowances when placed in charge of the circle of a junior officer in addition to their own duties.

It has now been decided that four permanent additional law courts and various offices shall be erected on the piece of ground facing St. Clement Dane's in the Strand. There is ample space on this site, and it is understood that the plans have already been prepared, and that the building operations will be commenced forthwith.

IS MR. MORLEY RIGHT ABOUT INDIA ?

The problem of India has not been solved by Mr Morley, and the future is momentous for this great branch of the Empire, writes Dr. Josiah Oldfield in "The New Age." It is easy for Mr. Morley to twit Dr. Rutherford that his short residence as a visitor in India hardly qualifies him to frame a constitution for an Empire, but it would be equally pertinent to reply that Mr. Morley lightly assumed the Government of an Empire that he had never even set foot upon when he accepted the post of Secretary of State for India.

We all have the same opportunities that Mr. Morley had to learn from first and from second hand: from the books and mouth of those who have given their lives to India's welfare; from the fiery eloquence, as well as from much of the nonsense talked by Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees, who are plentiful enough in our midst; from ex-governors, ex-magistrates, ex-officers, ex-missionaries, and a thousand and one other men who have comfortably retired to the warmth of Devonshire or the respectability of Bayswater upon monies drained from the toiling millions of the East; from books that have been written by friends of India and by her foes; from books written by men who would like to see India's sons free men of a great Empire, and by men who think that the only way of peace is to keep every Indian like a dog at the heel of the white man.

All this information is excellent, and should be carefully studied; but after this is done, the personal contact with living conditions is an essential. Has Mr. Morley done it? He has not, and yet twits those who have tried to correct book knowledge by personal experience with bumptiousness and the pride of ignorance. If Mr. Morley wants to know why India is unhappy and unrestful and why there is a perennial and widespread discontent among all classes, he should go to India for six months and learn some lessons on the spot.

There are, however, two ways of trying to get at the truth in the East. The best and only satisfactory way is to imitate the Caliph in the "Arabian Nights," and go disguised and hear what the people say in their own homes.

India has been under the heel of conquerors for so many centuries that it has become an ingrained native characteristic to cringe and smile and say "Yes, sahib" to everything the white man says is so, and to diplomatically vary his tale of grievances or blessedness according to whether he is talking to Mr. Keir Hardie or to Lord Curzon!

The Indian who is most in evidence of travellers to-day is like the Greek of Juvenal's time. He cleverly divines what you want him to say, and he says it with such a wealth of circumstance as would make you convinced and exceedingly pleased with yourself before you had listened to him many minutes, and when you had gone, he will smile to his comrade and say, "Isn't the Sahib a fool. He'll believe anything, if only you flatter his vanity!"

The usual way with most visitors to India is to try to see it either through the Anglo-Indian spectacles or through the jaundiced eye of the irresponsible Indian demagogue. The Anglo-Indian class, together with its entourage of permanent native officials, knows but little of Indian sentiment and Indian home life. It is a class apart, with its own society, its own occupations, its own interests. It no more understands or touches the Indian life, which it looks down upon, than the Duchess knows of the lives of the poor at whose doors she calls and leaves a tract once a week?

The home life of the Indian is a sacred and secluded thing, and the Anglo-Indian neither wishes, nor his wished, to be admitted to its recesses.

The line of cleavage and of distrust is so great and so definite that a man must belong to one or the other. If he joins the Anglo-Indian social life, he is an object of distrust to the native home. If he makes comradeship with Indians, every Anglo-Indian passes him by with his nose in the air!

There is as much comradeship and kinship between the Anglo-Indian and the native Indian as between Lady Clara Vere de Vere and her pork butcher!

These, then, who visit India in any position of influence always fall into the hands of the Anglo-Indians, and here they learn the usual category of all the vices with which those Indians who have come much in contact with Europeans are effected. They are taught so persistently the falsehood that all Indians are as false and lying and untrustworthy as those who have copied Europeans in other things, that they unconsciously fall into the Anglo-Indian method of thought, that the only way to rule India is by the sword, and that "England is a pattern of justice in her dealing with a corrupt and effete and decadent set of races"!

When a man like Keir Hardie goes out to India he attracts round him a different set, but an equally dangerous set of misinformers. Indians have amongst them some of the finest statesmen and the most clear-thinking of social philosophers, but all this great leaven of the best of India would keep clear of Mr. Keir Hardie.

They have gauged his weight in English politics. They have to live in India when he has left it. They know that to dally with Keir Hardie for the short day of his visit means to live for the rest of their lives harassed and suspected by the Anglo-Indian officials and political agents and that great class of tin tyrants who pull the strings for rajahs to nod, and who would soon find plausible reasons to get them dismissed and disgraced and degraded—and Keir Hardie would be gone and would be none the wiser, and no unpleasant questions would be asked in Parliament, because only the secret Star Chamber of India would be aware that when Bahadur Chamsi Chatterji was dismissed from his post of Dewan Sahib by his Rajah on the charge of incompetence and neglect of duty, the real reason was that the political agent had solemnly winked to the Rajah because the Bahadur had been on Keir Hardie's platform?

What does Mr. Morley know of all this wonderful system of espionage and petty tyranny and despotic insolence over the cream of India's brains and morals? He knows nothing, and can never know anything, until, like the Caliph, he disappear from Westminster in the night and pilgrims as a yogi amidst the hearts and homes of Hindoos unknown and always observant.

This is why Keir Hardie and Dr. Rutherford found out no more about India than Mr. Morley and Lord Curzon. They only attracted the malcontents and the place hunters and the professional agitators, and their schemes were merely the immature aspirations of irresponsible Baboos, foisted upon, and adopted by, the English M. P.'s as something great and creative.

It was my good fortune to be in India at the same time as the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, and our different experiences will give a striking lesson in getting at the mind of India and the deep grievances under which she is suffering.

DEATH OF REV. BENJAMIN WAUGH.

"The founder of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has just passed away at the age of sixty-nine," says the "Glasgow Herald." "A man of abounding energy, of the kindliest nature, and of a temperament so enthusiastic as at times to carry him to the verge of fanaticism, Benjamin Waugh in middle life lighted on a sphere of usefulness that afforded the fullest scope for all his powers and won for him the affectionate esteem of all who hate cruelty in any form, and especially when children are the subjects of it. He was of lowly but respectable birth, and up to the age of about two-and-twenty was engaged in business. He was born at Settle, in Yorkshire, in February, 1839, and appears to have been brought up in an atmosphere of that piety and practical phylanthrophy of which his later life was so signal an exemplification. As a young man he abandoned business and went into training for the Congregational ministry at Airedale College, from which he passed out to the charge of a congregation at Newbury, afterwards removing to Greenwich, and thence, after a short period without charge, to New Southgate.

"In 1874 he became editor of the *Sunday Magazine*, and the eventually retired from the pulpit in order to devote himself to literary work and to the new organization which he started in 1884. In August, 1889, the new society managed to secure the passing of necessary legislation, and its operations, which had thus far been confined to London, were gradually extended to the whole kingdom, and not only to all populous centres, but to villages and rural districts.

Mr. C. H. Browne, President of the North Mysore Planters Association, referred at some length, at the recent Annual Meeting of that Association, to the supply of labour, which he said was a subject to them all of vital importance to all planters. For several years past, Mr. Browne said, it had become apparent that the supply of labour was unequal to their requirements, and he proceeded to give an interesting sketch of the labour supply of Mysore since the early days of coffee planting in that State. Incidentally, Mr. Browne remarked:—"In connection with our industry, the price of everything is rising excepting coffee itself, which keeps down and, in face of the enormous stocks, no immediate improvement seems probable. The present is a bad time to increase our expenditure, but labour we must have." Eventually, the Association agreed to raise the pay of mencoolies from the 1st June next from As. 3 1/2 to As. 4 per diem.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COMPLETING THE TOILETTE.

There is an old song, which probably had its origin in the English music-halls, which describes in cockney language of the most pronounced type some veteran of Nine Elms or Whitechapel who was invariably dressed in the same tone of colour from boots to tie. The connection seems a little vague as applied to the Parisienne mondaine, armed cap-a-pie with all the elegancies of an up-to date toilette, writes one lady correspondent from Paris but there is every indication that uniformity will be carried to extreme lengths this season, and already the signs of it are apparent in the new toilettes which have been evolved. At a fashionable Vernissage last week two of the best dressed women appeared in strikingly complete costumes carried out in every detail to match. One of these was designed in the new greenish shade, suggestive of an unripe lemon, the material of the gown consisting of a faced cloth of the most supple and yielding description, and which was fashioned with the smartest of little swallow-tailed coats—all back and no front, after the manner of the latest tailor-made—while the only decoration permitted was a little fine white braiding to set off the cold tint of the material to the best advantage. This toilette was completed by a hat to match, as well as stocking and boots en suite, the idea of coloured chaussures having been revived to an immense extent now that the blustering March winds are capable of drying up the Paris streets after every shower of rain, and before the splashes from the wheels of omnibuses or taximeters have power to photograph themselves upon dainty footgear. The second toilette was in a soft pinkish tone of lie-de-vin, the skirt being built on entirely new lines, which suggested a shawl folded back with the points together, and wrapped round the body, the two ends being crossed in front and forming an over skirt, while the whole was very closely fitting and revealed the graceful lines of the figures. Beautifully cut boots of the same shade of lie-de-vin, and doubtless silken hose, matched to a sami-tone, gave the finishing touch to the scheme, which was absolutely typical of the advance fashions of the season.

A COSTLY TOILETTE.

As a matter of fact, with the toilette chosen by the Parisienne for special occasions, a little scrap of her dress material is forwarded to her milliner, her bootmaker, and her hosier as a matter of course, while this season she will probably include her glover as well, always provided the craze for gloves dyed in every subtle gradation of colour to match the new gowns is to be accepted by the woman of fashion. As regards the embroideries, the same system of careful matching is followed, and although it is not every purse which will stand the strain of rare flowers and fruit schemes, the silks and materials for which have cost the little dressmaker's apprentice half a dozen journeys to and from the great city emporiums to find the right colour, and which have afterwards taken hours of patient toil to convert into wondrous schemes of delicate intricacy—even the plain braid decorations are chosen with infinite care and every hint of trimming or embellishment is matched to a nicety and made the best of in every respect.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 6.

The depression in the North-west of India has given nearly general precipitation in the extreme North and the Punjab Hills, heavy clouds in these areas, as well as in the remainder of the Punjab and Baluchistan. The pressure is also low in Bihar and the adjacent districts and conditions are thus favourable for rain in Assam.

Burma.—Skies are almost free from cloud humidity and temperature are normal.

North-east India and Orissa—Dibrugarh had half an inch of rain; light to moderate clouds are spread over the whole Division; moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average; temperature is normal on the coast and in excess in the interior Districts.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Raipur had a light fall of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is approximately equal to the average; the weather is considerably warmer than usual, except in the Central Provinces.

North-west India.—The rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme North of the Punjab Hills; Murree and Rawalpindi record one and half inches of rain; Srinagar, Sonemargone, Dras and Peshawar, half an inch; skies are moderately to heavily overcast, except in lower Sind, Gujerat, and Rajputana. The air contains an average amount of moisture; Rajputana and East Punjab are considerably damper than usual; in the other parts of the Division, the temperature has fallen, except in Beluchistan, it is in defect in the extreme North and normal or in excess elsewhere.

Peninsula—Trivandrum reports a light fall of rain; skies have cleared, except in parts of Madras; humidity differs irregularly, from the average in the Deccan it is nearly normal, elsewhere; temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast—rain is probable along the hills in Upper India and Kashmir and possible in Baluchistan. Thundershowers are likely in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—One inch and a quarter of rain has fallen at Rawalpindi, light showers at Lahore and Ambala. Skies are moderately overcast generally and humidity has increased considerably at several places. Winds blow from the easterly or north-easterly direction at Rawalpindi and Lahore and from westerly direction at Delhi. Day temperature has been 3° in excess of normal at Delhi while during night weather was 8° to 9° warmer than usual at Lahore and Delhi.

United Provinces—Skies are lightly clouded at Agra and the moisture in the atmosphere has increased at Agra, Jhansi and Cownpore. Westerly or south-westerly winds blow at most places. Temperature both day and night has been 4° to 8° in excess of normal generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—No information from Sind. Skies are lightly clouded in some places while the air is drier than usual in all places. Winds are westerly at Kotah, north-westerly at Jaipur while calm is recorded at Ajmer. The maximum has been 3° to 5° in excess of normal and last night's minimum was 12° above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded at Dwarka only while humidity has increased in several places. Southerly or south-westerly winds and calms prevail generally. Day temperature had been from 3° to 7° in defect of normal at Deesa and Veraval and 4° in excess at Bhavnagar Para and during night temperature was 4° below the average at Rajkot and Deesa.

Central Provinces.—Raipur reports light showers and skies are partially clouded in several places. The air has become slightly damper than usual at Raipur. Winds are westerly at Jubbulpore, Raipur and Akola, southerly or south-westerly at Amraoti and Chanda and northerly or north-westerly at Khandwa and Nagpur. The maximum had been 12° below the average at Raipur and approximately normal or in slight excess elsewhere while weather during night was 4° to 10° warmer than usual at Jubbulpore, Akola and Nagpur.

Konkan.—Skies are clear while the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere has increased slightly at a few places. Winds are northerly at most places. Temperature both during day as well as night has been either fairly normal or in slight excess generally.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear almost everywhere and the air is drier than usual at most places. The direction of wind is north-westerly at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, westerly at Poona and Aurangabad while calms are recorded at Malegnon and Hyderabad. Day temperature had been 7° in defect of normal at Sholapur and Bijapur while yesterday's minimum was about normal generally.

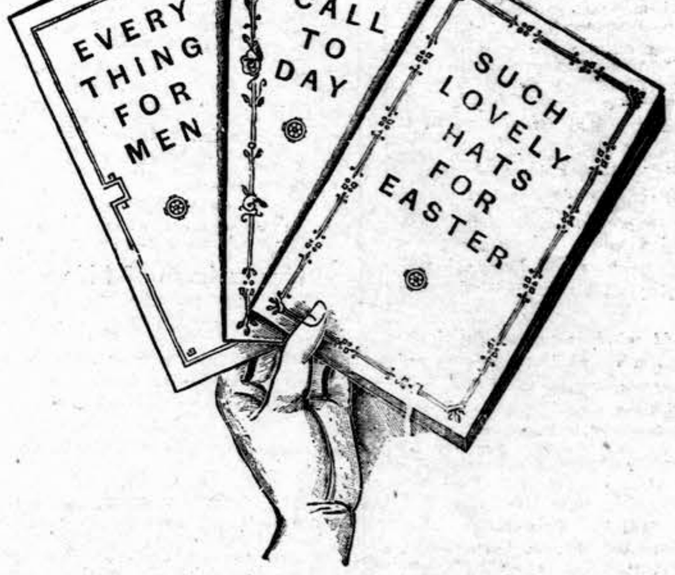
General Remarks.—Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The Rev. Francis Paynter, of Stoke Hill, Guildford, was reputed to be worth £1,500,000. His fortune, however, amounted to no more than £43,814, according to his will, which has just been proved. Mr. Paynter was for years rector of Stoke and Chaplain of the Guildford Union. He was also patron of two other livings, and at the time of his death it was said that his income for a long period had been between £70,000 and £80,000 a year. In his will he directed that he should be buried in a wicker coffin at Stoke, and that his body should be borne to the grave by his own man-servants, each of whom was to receive £1 for such service.

ARE YOU READY FOR EASTER?

Do you realize that Easter is drawing nigh. That every hour and every day counts now in providing yourself with the latest novelties for Easter?



PREPAREDNESS—

THIS is a wonderful word. Splendid when applied to the horse that has been trained right up to the pink of perfection and stands ready for a great race; superb when applied to a vast Army equipped with most perfect weapons and ready for offence or defence at the moment of the bugle's call. But how infinitely greater is its value to the everyday needs of a Great Nation at peace with all the world when it applies fully, completely, exhaustively, to a great Modern Store such as ours—THAT STANDS READY to serve the Public with the thousands upon thousands of things that Public needs.

PAY US A VISIT.

RIGHT IN THE FRONT
OUR GOODS
A 1
FOR QUALITY

YOU ARE
Throwing
Money
away

By not participating in our values and Limerick Competition; for if you spend Rs. 5 with us, you stand a chance of winning Rs. 200.

The following is the Limerick :—

Limerick Competition.

Parry, Smith's is a firm that is known,
As a firm that's remarkably grown,
They give you good value and everything nice,
And only ask you the smallest of price,
So visit their sale that's now in full swing

HERE INSERT THE LAST LINE OF THE ABOVE.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Kazembe, 2,936 tons, Captain W. J. Anderson, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Sydney, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Inchbarva, 2,572 tons, Captain D, Nicholas arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Labuan 2,294 tons Captain W. H. Ross arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Walton Hall, 3,303 tons, Captain J. Leary, arrived in harbour on Monday from Newport, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons Captain H. Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Neidenfels, 3,417 tons Captain W. Rode, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York brought a cargo of kerosine oil.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1,864 tons, Captain H. Nicholson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 26 cabin and 220 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1,301 tons Captain T. Whytehead, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and Mr., Mrs. and Miss R. Michael and 95 deck passengers.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Nasere, 912 tons Captain G. Le. Meere, arrived in harbour on Monday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo 11 cases opium and 8 deck passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru, 2,736 tons Captain J. Hands, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe etc., brought a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE F. Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Capri 2,718 tons Captain P. Pommico, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hong Kong brought a general cargo, and 6 cabin and 31 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons Captain A. J. Cole, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and Messrs. Alexander Crawford Sandekia, 4 natives and 121 deck passengers.

SHIPPING NOTICES.

On and after the 15th April a fixed white light visible from S.68° W. through W. N. and E. to S.32° E. will be exhibited from the top of Tucker Beacon at a height of 32 feet above H. W. O. S. tides.

Bearings magnetic.

Caution.—Owners and Tindals of Steamers and Steam Launches are informed that there is now only six feet of water at low water springs in the approaches to and at Ballard Pier and this depth may further deteriorate.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Litchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 6.

Alcana	2312	Morgan			W & A G & Co
B hadur	2336	Crebbin			G G Teipal & Co
Bezwada	3270	Corey			M M & Co
Budree	1439	Lloyd			.....
Caspian	2317	Capman			W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	Peters			P & O Co
Frankdale	3100	Kiddi			T M & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling			Shah S N Co
Inchbarva	2572	Nicholas			.....
Kazembe	2936	Anderson			.....
Kola	570	Cole	B Gulf		M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen			W & A Graham & Co
Loodiana	2128	Clower			M M & Co
Labuan	2294	Ross			.....
Monsori	1735	Hanna			B & P S N Co
Mohammadi	1251	Primrose			Bo & P S N Co
Mazagon	3280	Lowe			B I S N Co
Norfolk	2566	Boney			G Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Williams			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Micri	P Gulf		Bo & P S N Co
Neidenfels	3417	Rode			Glade & Co
Nowrel Bahr	178	Macoda			Sultan of Muscat
Persia	4198	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden		13-16	P & O Co
Rahamani	1872	Geddie			Bo & P S N Co
Shah Noojam	2741	Foster			H A Hassum
Shah Noor	2783	Harrison			H A H Hassum
Shah Jehan	2566	Grant			H A Hassum
Xima	146	Mahomed			Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintyre.	3503	Weir	Antwerp	18-4	F Muir & Co
C & R Walton Hall	3203	Leary	K'chi	15-4	K Nixon & Co
D&E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c	19-4	K Nixon & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	11-4	B & P S N Co
K Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
N Newbridge	2397	Dally	Hull	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Haidari	1513	De Lorne	R S Ports	20-4	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	M'borough	15-4	W & A G &Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Abrey	L'pool	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Deo Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-4	F R S N Co
4 Capri	2718	Pecone	Shanghai	17-4	F & R S N Co
6 Acara	3174	Smith	Hull	7-4	K Nixon & Co
9 Rouenfels	3523	Kippner	K'chi	8-4	Glade & Co
10 & 11 Sealda	3438	Brown	Rangoon	8-4	M M & Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	11-4	P & O Co
15 Moyori Maru	2737	Honds	Kobe	12-4	N Y Kaisha

H W V D

Linga	943	McMiarmed	K'chi	6-4	M M & Co

Dock Gate

Virawa	2176	LeBroeq	Z'bar	10-4	M M & Co

M W D D

Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Walton Hall s	Leary	Newport, Feb 23
	Bezwada s	Carey	Rangoon, Mar 18
	Inchbarva s	Nicholas	Barry, Mar 10
	Naseri s	Miore	Busreh, Mar 25
	Labuan s	Ross	Calcutta, Mar 25
	Kazembe s	Anderson	Sydney, Mar 11

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Frankdale s	Kidd	Calcutta
	Kanzler s	Nicholson	Zanzibar, &c
	Africa s	Whytehead	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer D Balduino, for Genoa, &c
" Moyori, Maru, for Yokohama, &c
" Capri, for China, &c
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Naseri, for Persian Gulf, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel	Names	From
2	Dalmatia	W Kelso	Liverpool
	Derwenthall	—	Aden
	Lunka	J C Krikham	Rangoon
	Lindenhall	P R Silverlock	Aden
	Alavi	H Hill	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

3	Tuscarora	F S Hollinghead	Aroe Bay
	Mutlah	J Burley	Rice Ports
	Flamingo	J Mackintosh	Colombo
	Stolzenfels	L Schmidt	H'burg
	Workman	W W Bond	London
	Rohilla	Smith	London
	Rajah	P J Morgan	Rangoon
	Tannenfels	H Lubde	New York

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	From
27	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
28	Lindenfels	Autwerp
April.		
1	Thornbeck	Calcutta
2	Clan Lamont	Coast
3	Clan Macaulay	Colombo
4	Shirala	Bombay

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. "Dilwara" left Aden on the 4th instant at 7-10 p m.

The steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Singapore for Hongkong on the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—45 bales wool, R Tatan : 40 bales wool. D Nagju and Co ; 39 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 24 bales wool, N Khatow : 19 bales wool, R Rampratap ; 23 cwts gum, J Nurbheram ; 11 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 23 bales wool, M Ramjeedass.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—11 cases Indian Condiments, Mervanji Poonjajee and Son ; 14 bales carpets, A Megjee ; 91 bales skins, A H Mahommed and Co ; 27 bales skins R M Kooka ; 19 bales skins, B Esmail, 6 hogsheads, N K Jussawulla ; 29 bales skins, W. and A Graham and Co ; 8 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 140 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy ; 45 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola,

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—46 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—148 casks salted skins, H M Ha'im ; 6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Dido s—12 bales skins, M J Jomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—990 cwts linseeds, John Fachiri ; 2,475 cwts linseed, 990 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Newbridge s.—6,000 cwt Cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

City of Vienna s—13,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,003 cwts cotton seed, F F Campbell and Co ; 615 cwts myrabollam. Ebjee Oomersey.

Dido s.—2,000 cwts Mowra seed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,040 cwts castor seed, M. Vallabdas, 158 cwts cotton seed, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Vienna s.—104 cwts Myrabollams W Beacher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macintyre s.—8,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co : 600 cwts mustard seed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros ; 3,997 cwts rapeseed S C Italiana, 506 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 410 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 475, bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cotton P Visram and Co : 108 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy,

FOR HAMBURG.

Ranenfels s.—3,000 cwts Myrabollam G Madhowji and Co ; 508 cwts Myrabollams W Bechar, 115 bales cotton 2,600 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros : 110 bales cotton, Bamanjee and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 10 bales cotton twist Kahn and Kahn. 200 cwts gum S. Damjee and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ranenfels s—999 cwts poppyseed E. D. Sassoon and Co

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Dido s—55 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR VALELLA MATTA.

Deo Balduino s— 10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—1,000 cwts costorseed, C Boggiano 1,000 and Co ; 69 cwts mother of pearl shells, R A Dosal and Sons ; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and S 50 tons old iron, T. Hakimjee and Sons ; 1,996 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 1,200 cwts teelseed, 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Deo Balduino s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.

Moyori Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGAI.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 200. bales twist, C Bhawanidas, 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

Capri s—600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Moyori Maru s—98 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 1,400 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru s—104 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co ; 440 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR HAIPHONG

Delta s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, April 7.

Extract from Brigade Orders dated 4th instant is published for information :—

No 436—Furlough and Leave—Volunteers—Leave of absence out of India for 8 months is granted to Lieut H S Symons, Bombay Light Horse, from 15th April 1908.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 7.

138 Arms—Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

139 Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 7th instant near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

140 All Medals, Cups &c for engraving to be returned to headquarters by the 10th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	12	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	21	21	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	7	7	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	19	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	76	75	167
Total plague deaths to date	142,170		
Same date last year	95	82	175

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
13	6

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

APRIL, 6th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	23	54	16
B	67	124	48
C	23	158	55
D	54	42	11
E	70	145	31
F & G	32	2	0
Total to date	275	535	161
Total rats killed			810

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed ; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls,

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills ; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

POLITICAL MOTHERS.

Mr. Hardy has been telling the world how mothers value the county associations which keep young men together in good company in London. The maternal influence enters into the affairs of the world more than some of us might suspect. It was that influence which wrecked the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Here we are again on the verge of a treaty with the United States, and the irreconcilable, illogical Irish in America are doing their utmost to defeat it. They did it in the case of the treaty named. A single man was deputed to carry the war into the Senatorial camp. He visited twenty-seven senators, of whom nineteen had Irish mothers. The missioner had kissed the Blarney-stone. He represented to these seven-and-twenty that the treaty would be prejudicial to the interests of Ireland, just as the agitators are representing to-day. The result was that twenty-four of the senators voted against it, and the treaty was wrecked—not because it would not have been beneficial to America and England, but lest it should be of disservice to Ireland.

HUMOURS OF TREATY-MAKING.

The obstacles in the way of a rapid settlement were multiplied owing to the fact that the British Commissioners had to submit everything to the Home Government. How Northcote prayed that the cable would break down ! One message from Downing-street stated that her Britannic Majesty's Government would not endure the split infinitive ; adverbs must not be interposed between "to" and the verb ; the purity of the English language must be preserved. No wonder the Commissioners wished to isolate themselves from their friends at home. In that happy case, Sir Stafford Northcote noted, "We shall be able to respond to the American Commission's question, 'How do you do?' without telegraphing home for instructions, and being informed that her Majesty's Government prefer our saying, 'Pretty well, thank you,' to our saying 'Not at all well.'" The latter was the answer which would have been furnished, for though the American Commissioners were all the time preparing an international swindle they certainly treated their guests with monumental hospitality, to the serious detriment of their health and digestion.

A CONTEMPTUOUS COURT.

Treaty-making with the United States and Great Britain has never proved quite easy. Sir Stafford Northcote found it as difficult as he afterwards found it to lead the house when the fourth party was at the height of its power. One of the American Commissioners expressed his views of arbitration as Lincoln, in the same mind, would have expressed his—by telling a story. A certain man, he said, walked into a court of justice and called the judge a certain sort of fool. The judge threatened to commit him for contempt of court. The man objected to the procedure proposed even as Mr. Nicholas Murphy and Mr. T. M. Healy object to-day in regard to the Irish courts. He proposed, therefore, to refer the matter to the arbitrament of a jury. Very obligingly the judge acquiesced. The jury, before whom the matter eventually came, decided that the judge's referring to them proved that he was the sort of fool that the man had named, and gave their award accordingly.

HUMAN ENDURANCE.

The death-roll at Hamstead is terrible. The remarkable escape of men in French and American mines had encouraged the hope that these poor fellows, too, might survive their dreadful ordeal. Provided that the air be not poisonous, and the man has not to waste physical energies in a hopeless battle for freedom, the entombed miner, though he may suffer tortures, has as good a chance of holding out as any victim of disaster can have. The temperature is often in his favour, and this enables him to live for an almost incredible time. The men who were brought out of the Girous mine, Nevada in January, had been forty-six days buried underground, but they received food every day by means of a pipe which communicated with the open air. No such assistance was forthcoming in the case of the three men who were imprisoned in a flooded mine in the Caradoc Vale Colliery a couple of years ago. They had to fight starvation for six days—and they came out alive. Their case was less terrible than that of a Wellington collier, who tumbled down a flooded shaft at Lawley, Salop. For eleven days he remained in the water with nothing to eat. He was rescued and brought up at the end of that time, having lived on nothing but water,

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

There occur in the lives of men worse crisis than being shut up in a mine. The collier has but to sit tight long enough and he will be rescued. More dreadful is the case of the man whose redemption from death depends upon his own instant action. A nightmare story of the sort occurs in the autobiography of John Keast-Lord, Naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission. A lumberman was splitting tree in a forest, far from any of his fellows. Suddenly a wedge shifted and the trunk closed like a vast trap upon one of the man's feet, irrevocably imprisoning it. To cry for help was useless ; to wait in the hope that it might reach him was vain. He would not be missed, and if the night came upon him there he would be frozen to death in an hour. He tried every means of liberating himself, but it was useless. Then, mad with despair, he seized his axe, and, with one fearful blow, severed his leg from the imprisoned foot. He managed to crawl to his home but it was only to die.

DONE WHILE ASLEEP.

The story of the Birmingham girl who crochets, reads and writes in her sleep is very remarkable ; but even more astonishing feats than these have been performed under similar conditions. Tartini's weird and wonderful "Devil's Sonata" is an exact reproduction of the music heard in his sleep as played by his Satanic Majesty himself; and did not Coleridge dream two hundred lines or more of his "Kublakhan" while sleeping in a lonely farmhouse on Exmoor? Dante's "Divine Comedy" is said to have been inspired by a dream; and it was in his slumbers that Voltaire composed the first canto of the "Henriade." In his sleep the famous French mathematician, the Marquis de Condorcet, solved a difficult problem which completely baffled him when awake; Mrs. Shelley dreamed the plot of "Frankenstein" ; and, Stevenson, the window-scene in "Jekyll and Hyde."

A SHAKESPEARIAN MEMORIAL PROJECT OF 1823

The present movement towards erecting a Shakesperian Memorial in London, recalls a kindred effort which was made eighty-five years ago. An influential committee took the matter in hand, and a large amount of public sympathy was secured. King George IV. became president of the scheme, while the Duke Devonshire, the Duke of Wellington, and Viscount Palmerston acted as vice-presidents ; and the general committee included Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Moore, S. T. Coleridge, and Kemble, Kean, Macready, and Charles Mathews. The preliminary prospectus, which was issued in 1823, stated that His Majesty, "deeming that tribute alone" (a projected mausoleum at Stratford-on-Avon) "an insufficient testimony to the surpassing genius of Shakespeare, has been pleased to approve a proposition for erecting another Monument in the Metropolis worthy at once of the Poet and of the Nation." Unfortunately, however, for the hopes of the committee, the general public manifested so little interest in the proposal that it eventually had to be abandoned for lack of financial support.

THE ROMANCE OF THE DIAMOND

Sir William Crookes, F. R. S., has a very interesting article in the current "North American Review" on the diamond. It has been said that the diamond is a gift from heaven conveyed to earth in meteoric showers. Sir William Crookes thinks the notion not impossible, and he refers to the masses of metallic iron found in Arizona, which must have formed part of a meteoric shower. In one of these masses the late Dr. Foote found black and transparent diamonds. This startling discovery was afterwards verified by Professors Moissan and Freidel ; and Moissan, working on a piece of the Canon Diablo meteorite, has recently found smooth black diamonds and transparent diamonds, in the form of octahedra with rounded edges, together with green hexagonal crystals of carbon silicide. Under atmospheric influences the iron would rapidly oxidise and rust away, and the meteoric diamonds would be unaffected and left on the surface of the soil, to be found haphazard when oxidation had removed the last proof of their celestial origin.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINES.

At the close of the year 1904, ten tons of diamonds had come from the Kimberley mines. This mass of blazing gems could be accommodated in a box five feet square and six feet high. The diamond has a peculiar lustre, and on the carter's table it it impossible to mistake it for any other stone. It looks somewhat like clear gum arabic From the sorting-room the stones are taken to the Diamond Office to be cleaned in acids and sorted into classes by the valuators, according to colour and purity. It is a sight for Aladdin to behold the sorters at work. In the Kimberley treasure-store, the tables are literally heaped with stones won from the rough blue ground—stones of all sizes, purified, flashing, and of inestimable price.

THE London tea market, according to a cablegram in the "Times of Ceylon," is strong. Good fin teas are 1d. to 3d. up. Commons are firm. In cocoa there have been small arrivals, and produce is steady without auction sales.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

DEGENERATE ANGLO-INDIA.

The "Pioneer."—Anglo-India at present stands self-condemned because it is out of touch with the people; because its rule is too unsympathetic, too mechanical. What a decent from the days of our forefathers, who lived among the people and were contend to die among them, who knew their customs and their many tongues ! True: and yet who would go back to those unorthodox establishments which held the keys to so much knowdge lost ? The Indian policeman to-day turns for his information to the prostitute ; the Nabab of old learnt to look into the hearts of his people through the eyes of the ladies in his harem. We have to pay in this world as often for our virtues as for our vices, and part of the price of a more moral existence is undoubtedly to be found in the racial and social antagonisms we mourn to-day. Not that since our rule in India began has there ever been a complete union of the races. Attempts to promote that union remind one somewhat of the grand cure, much in vogue in the 18th century, and prescribed by Portuguese physicians, who, we are told, sought to change "all the European blood in their patients' bodies into native's. This they endeavoured to accomplish by repeated venesections till they conceived that the whole mass of this circulating fluid had been abstracted. And then by a diet consisting exclusively of the productions of the country they hoped to substitute a liquid entirely Indian which would render their patients proof against the maladies under which they had previovsly laboured." The grand cure failed, and so too have failed all the ingenious devices so far put forward for metamorphosing the Englishman into native and the native into a European. The failure was inevitable, but it need cause no despondency. It is possible for English rule in India, to endure without any complete assimilation of rulers and ruled. Sympathy and friendship can exist even where there is a difference in ideals. After all it is the trifles that tell most in our life, and it may be said that our difficulties in India are not so much difficulties of Swadeshi and Swaraj as of manners. The Englishman is normally undemonstrative, the Indian largely sentimental by nature. Thus when the one is garlanded with "hars" and bedected with flowers he is apt to feel supremely foolish ; while the other, willing enough for intercourse with Europeans, is equally chilled by a hospitality that is meant to be Oriental but in fact, only succeeds in being hopelessly artificial. The true intercourse will only come when both parties learn instinctively to put themselves in each other's place. There are faults, of course, on both sides. On ours let it be freely admitted that the competition system, while supplying brilliant brains to the service of India, has not by any means always produced men of the kind most urgently needed and that conditions of life in the East are not such as to remedy faults in early training. A system, of course, must not be condemned for a few failures—and the failures after all are not so many ; it might perhaps, however, be modified with advantage so as to exclude as far as possible, the entry into India of any of these "undesirable aliens."

EXPENSIVE RETRENCHMENT.

The "Pioneer" :—As we have learnt to know well in this country retrenchment is often an expensive process. The kind of waste that it brings in its train deserves all the more careful scrutiny because it is of an elusive character. A half-constructed barrack, fort or magazine is abandoned : current expenditure ceases : the budget shows so much money to the good in hand, and no account is taken of the sums now absolutely thrown away on what if it had been completed might have been a useful public work. Nowadays, however, through its Accounts Committee, the House of Commons pays more attention to considerations of this kind, with the result that the Departments take more trouble in bringing cases of waste to notice. As might be expected the constant changes of policy in War Office, each labelled as "Army Reform," have been produced a large crop of instances of misdirected expenditure. Mr. Haldane's administration has involved probably even more waste in this respect than that of his predecessors, though what it amounts to precisely no one can tell. The Comptroller-General himself is unable to supply the answer, for as he explains "the manner in which army buildings are ultimately utilised does not necessarily come under my notice, and in those cases where there is evidence that the original intentions of the Army Council have not been fulfilled, the materials for estimating the loss are frequently not available." However, his report of this year contains some specific instances. The changes recently introduced in the administration of coast defences will "affect the ulitity"—a neat official euphemism—of a good deal that has been executed under this head, no doubt with full assurances in the first instance of the vital necessity of the work. "Two cases have come under my notice in which defences on which expenditure under the Loan Acts amounting to £ 69,580 has been occurred are no longer required, and steps have been taken to dismantle them." Only a few years ago, Mr. Brodrick and the "Times" were convinced that South Africa must inevitably be the future pivot of the British military system. Accordingly in 1903, it was given out that housing was to be provided for a garrison of 30,000 men. One way and another the sum spent with this object in view comes to just on three millions sterling. The garrison, last December stood at 17,657 men and is to be reduced by 4,000 immediately. The only thing to be said is that we may be thankful that Mr. Brodrick was transferred from the War Office when he was. Ten millions might have been sunk in his project and it would have had to go down just the same before the Territorial Army idea ; and it is needless to suppose that there is any market for abandoned barracks in South Africa.

TURKISH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

The "Englishman" :—Mr. Wedgwood has not a little reason on his side in asking that Persia should be pressed to entertain British subjects in the customs stations in the British sphere of influence. At the same time, nearly every one will agree with Mr. Runciman in his exposition of the Government view of the question. If what Mr. Wedgwood now proposes could have been put in practice at the time that the new customs service was established, and all the customs stations in Gulf ports and on the Indo-Persian frontier officered by British subjects, it would have been a very great advantage. There would then have been little or none of the reasonable complaint that was made regarding the methods of the new "Gumrukh." English and Indian trade would not have been hampered, and the revenues and subjects of the Shah would have shared in the resultant benefits But in the years that have elapsed since the Belgian Bureau was opened in Teheran, the customs officers have become at once more efficient and more reasonable. The customs rules have been simplified and made more just. But for the internal troubles that have arisen in Persia, the Belgian customs service would now be working to the satisfaction of everybody. Would-be reformers at this late hour may therefore hold their hands, especially since we have the assurance of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that there is no truth in the rumour that the Belgians are to be replaced by Germans, which would put quite another and less pleasant complexion on the case. There is another thing to be considered, and that is whether it would be worth while introducing British subjects into customs posts in the British sphere as delimited by the present ministry. This would leave all the Gulf ports except the second rate port of Bander Abbas, as they now are, and would introduce a needless element of friction and error into machinery already sufficiently tried.

WE regret to hear from Gopalpore of the death, at the age of 79, of Mr. F. J. V. Minchin, proprietor of the Aska Sugar Works and Distillery, and senior partner of Messrs. F. J. V. Minchin and Co. He was very popular and well known in the Ganjam District, where he arrived in 1852 and where he had been carrying on work ever since. His death will be deeply regretted by all his employees both in Gopalpore and Aska, and by his many friends.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

The statement made by Lord Tweedmouth to the effect that "the Home Fleet will become a great fleet" makes it opportune to outline briefly the process of development of this force which is now taking place. The first of a series of changes commenced last week, when the new armoured cruiser "Shannon" was commissioned to relieve the "Leviathan" as flagship of the Fifth Cruiser squadron thereby adding materially to its "striking" strength, since the new flagship carries four 9·2in. and ten 7·5in. guns to her predecessor's two 9·2in. of an earlier pattern and sixteen 6in. pieces. The "Minotaur," a sister ship of the "Shannon," is having the finishing touches put to her at Devonport, and will be ready by the 31st inst. for service in the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, thus bringing Rear-Admiral Callaghan's Division of the Nore Home Fleet again up to six units, at which figure it stood previous to the transfer of the "Duke of Edinburgh" to the Channel Fleet. The end of March will also witness two changes of flagships, the "Leviathan" taking the place of the "Niobe" in the Devonport Division, and the "Lord Nelson" replacing the "Bulwark" in the Nore Division. The latter change represents an additional broadside fire of 1,300lb., which will be doubled in May, when the "Agamemnon," a sister ship of the "Lord Nelson," joins the North Sea Divison of the Home Fleet, probably in place of one of the "Majestic" class, or the "London." Later in the year the destroyer flotilla will be strengthened by the inclusion of the ocean-going type known as the "Tribal" class, and ultimately the trio of "Invincibles"—in reality "Dreadnought" cruisers—will pass into the Home Fleet, replacing "Majestics." When these changes are complete the fully-manned division of the Home Fleet will be armed with forty-two 12in., thirty-two 9.2in., and thirty-six 7·5in. guns, and the policy of strengthening the nucleus crew divisions at Portsmouth and Devonport will meanwhile have materialised.

THE FLAG LIST.

The Portsmouth has brought to a close the active career of Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G. C.V. O., K. C. B., and with it a change of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Admiral Bosanquet's retirement will give promotion to Captain T. A. Walker, Assistant to the Admiral Commanding the Coastguard and Reserves (which appointment he will thereupon relinquish), and the senior of his rank will then be Captain F. E. E. Brock, who commands the depot at Devonport. It is understood, however, that at least one flag officer has applied to be retired, so that Captain Brock is likely to get his flag at the same time as Captain Walker is promoted Rear-Admiral. The names of Captain Herbert Lyon, who will shortly bring home the "Formidable" from the Mediterranean station, and Captain A. G. Moggridge, flag captain to Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, Commander-in Chief at the Nore, are spoken of in connection with the vacancy at the Devonport depot. Whoever is appointed to this highly responsible position will, it is believed, hold it with the rank Commodore, 2nd Class, as is now done. I mention this in consequence of an opinion which prevails that the commanding officer of this establishment—with which the gunnery school is now amalgamated—will not in future be entitled to fly a broad pennant. Although the gunnery school still comes directly under a captain, its inclusion in the general depot constitutes a special reason why the senior administrative officer of the establishment should continue to hold the rank of Commodore.

AN INJUSTICE REMOVED.

An important modification has been made by the Admiralty in connection with the revised rates of pay and allowances which accompanied the system of training petty officers and men issued last summer. On that occasion the Admiralty stated that no petty officer or man should lose by the new system, although it was impossible to reconcile this assurance with the new conditions. The circular letter of August 16, 1907, for instance, stated :—"Re-engaged pay will be abolished, except as regards men who re-engaged before the 1st October, 1907." Surprise was expressed that the Admiralty should thus have broken faith with those who joined the service previous to the date on which the order was promulgated, and were given to understand that, provided their character was good, they would be permitted to re-engage for a second term of service, and be paid 2d. per day re-engagement money. The Admiralty have now recognised the injustice of refusing re-engaged pay in the circumstances set forth in the memorandum of last August, and have amended the order as follows (vide "London Gazette," March 6, 1908). "The issue of re-engaged pay under Article 1,429 King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1906, to be abolished, except as regards men who entered the service before the 1st October, 1907." This is very different to the regulation issued last year, and will go far towards ensuring the successful working of the new training scheme. The rates of pay to gunnery and torpedo ratings and physical training instructors have also been amended in such a manner as to avoid pecuniary loss to men who accept the new conditions of training.

TRAINING NAVAL TAILORS.

Since the admiralty have adopted the plan of issuing ready-made clothes to the seamen of the Navy, it has become necessary to train seamen and Marines for tailoring purposes in the Fleet Formerly most of the men on the lower deck could make and mend their own clothes, and it was the custom in the Navy to allot one afternoon each week—on Thursdays at sea and Saturdays in harbour—for this purpose, the "hands" being piped to "make and mend clothes." It is now recognised that the sailors will have less to do with making their own clothes, and lower deck tailors will not be as numerous as they have been. But even ready-made clothes will need alterations to meet the case of men who require outsizes, and so each ship will be provided with a certain number of seamen and marines who have been through a course of training in this kind of work. Such men are allowed twopence extra per diem and are in future to be selected from those who volunteer for the work, and be trained at the barracks of the Royal Marines at Chatham, Eastney, Foston, and Plymouth. The master-tailors of the above establishments will superintend the training of men selected by the Colonel Commandant from the list of names sent in, and the necessary plant, such as sewing machines, etc., is to be provided. There are to be as far as possible, an equal number of blue-jackets and marine tailors; and it is hoped that the vexed question of the men being dressed in exact uniform garments will be largely solved by this measure.

THE HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

The White Paper presented to Parliament, which gives the strength of each infantry battalion and each battery of artillery on the Home Establishment on February 1, with other particulars, is a document well worthy of examination. It discloses nothing new to those well acquainted with the Army but the situation seems to have been accentuated, and the battalions are much weaker than they should be, and are to a large extent composed of youths under twenty. The return was made almost, but not quite, at the low water mark, when the drafting season was nearing its end. It is not uncommon to find battalions 280, 300, or even more, below establishment, and with more than half their effective numbers composed of boys, nominally under twenty, but probably in not a few cases under nineteen. Battalions which were thus circumstanced—*i.e.*, with more than half their number less than twenty years of age—were the home battalions of the Liverpool, Lincolnshire, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Cheshire, Scottish Rifles, Worcestershire, East Lancashire, South Staffordshire, Shropshire Light Infantry, Durham Light Infantry, and Highland Light Infantry regiments, The Durham Light Infantry were distinguished above all others by having 402 men under twenty, out of a total strength of 458. The Highland Light Infantry, which approached towards establishment, were marked by the singularity of having only three recruits at the depot. The Suffolk regiment had only twenty five at the depot, the Manchester regiment forty-one, and the Northumberland Fusiliers forty-seven. These are facts that merit all the attention they can receive.

IN the House of Commons on the 12th March, Mr. MacNeill, amid laughter, gave notice of the following Resolution :—"That the House of Peers in Parliament is useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." Lord Robert Cecil then asked :—"Will Mr. Asquith say when the Resolution will be considered ?" Mr. Asquith replied : "I should like to have notice of the question." (Laughter.)

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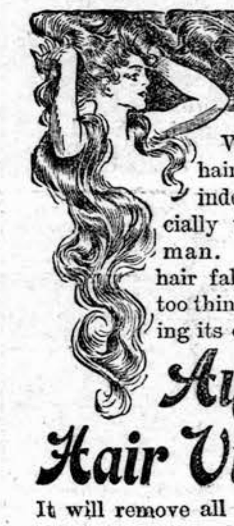

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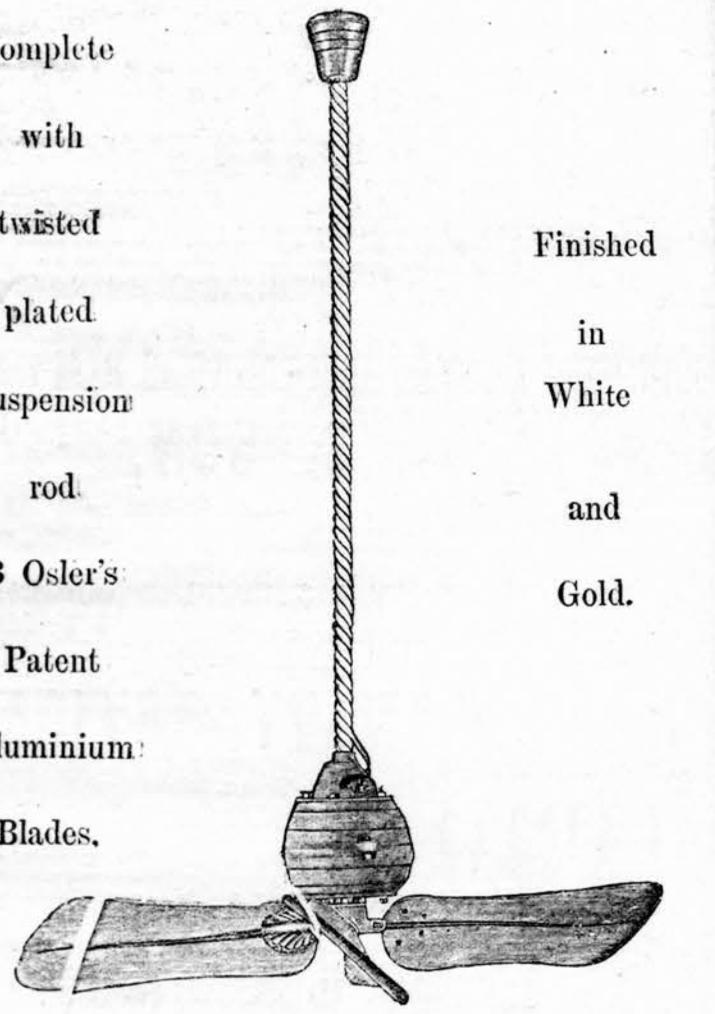

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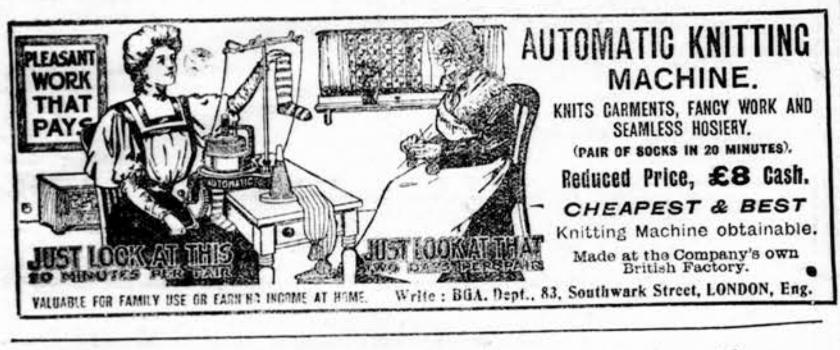
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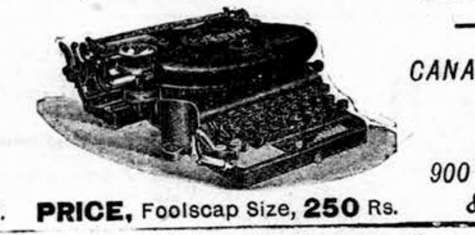

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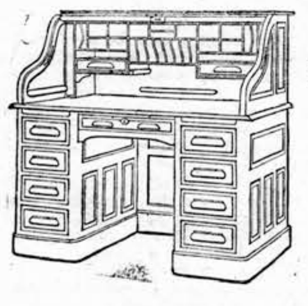

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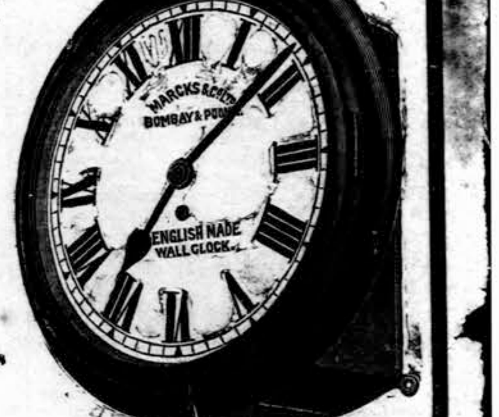
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS, POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.


MARCKS & CO. LTD. BOMBAY & POONA
ENGLISH MADE WALL CLOCK

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

	Catalogue Price. Rs.	Reduced Price Rs
English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements	85	63
Do. do Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do. do Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do. do Clock do.	165	[illegible]
Do. do Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do. do Clock do.	280	224
Do. do Timepiece, 18-in. dial	230	224
Do. do Clock do.	375	300
Do. do Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do. do Clock do.	485	339

The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

	Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch	Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do. do. Clock (strikers)	" 95	" 76
Do. do. Timepiece, pendulum movement	" 65	" 52
Do. do. Clock do.	" 75	" 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

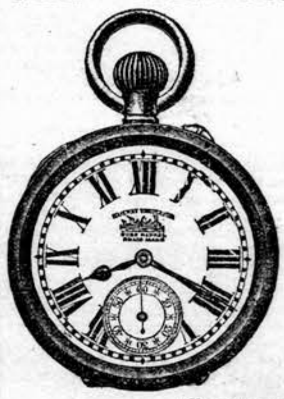
	Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
In circuler solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece	Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do. do. Clock	" 75	" 60

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.



Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ...	... Rs. **10.**
Solid Silver Case ...	... Rs. **15.**

Guaranteed for three Years.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., AY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

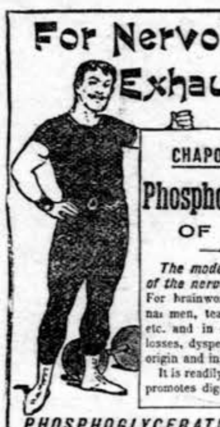
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 12 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TERZUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

For Nervous Exhaustion



CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
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Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

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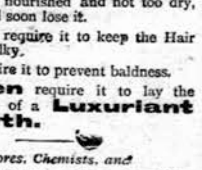
Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair



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THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."
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Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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